

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

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HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 15, 1891.

{ VOL. 8
No. 20 }

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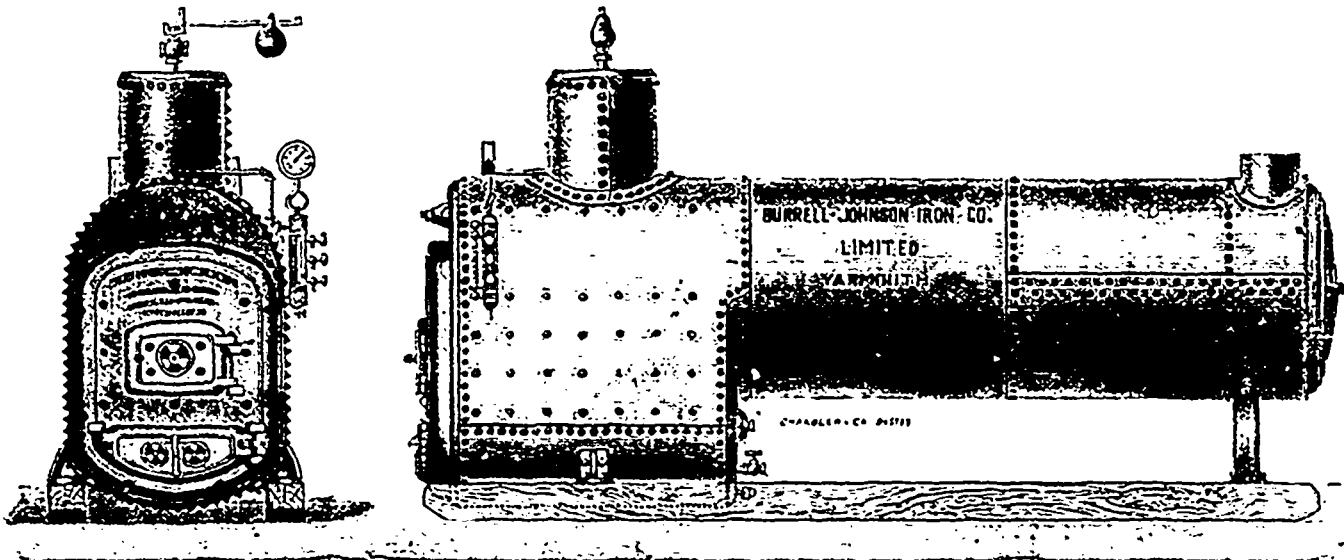
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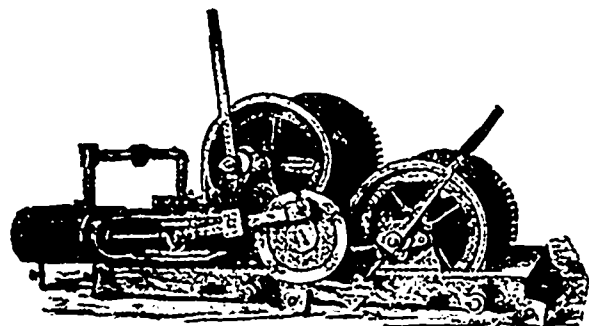
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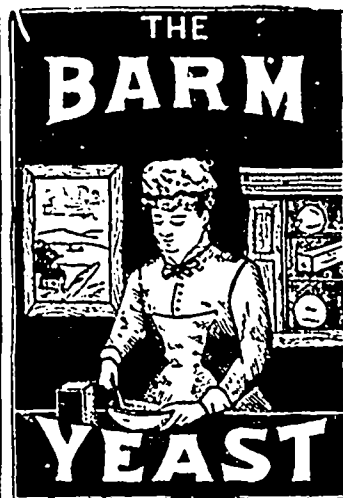
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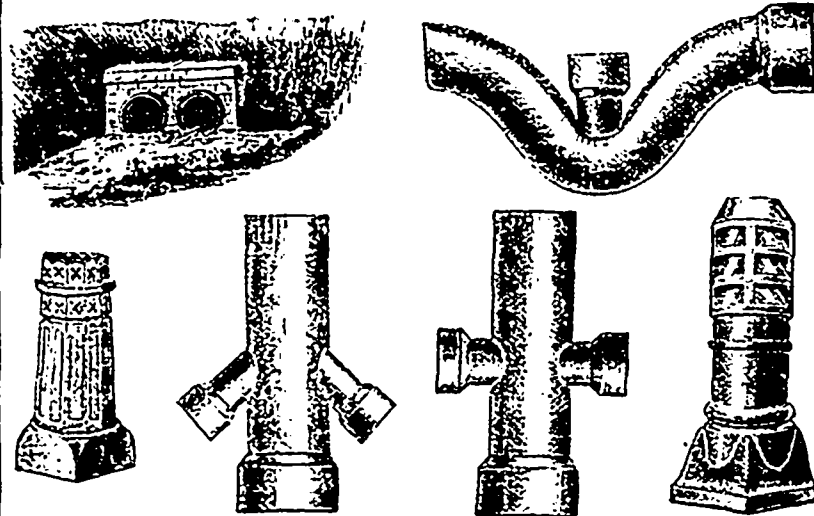
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THE CRITIC,

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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers are capable of approving or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after exercising due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave them to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The prevalence of the influenza, or la grippe, in England is creating considerable alarm. The hospitals are full of patients suffering from it, and it appears to be spreading fast. A serious feature of the epidemic is the tendency to suicide which it creates in its victims.

Emperor William is not backward in coming forward. Last week he said in a speech, that no one but himself was master in Germany. This has an antique sound, and is rather a dangerous sentiment to express at this stage in the world's history. He may perhaps be taught to his sorrow by some more advanced thinker that he is not the King of the castle after all. At any rate it would have been more diplomatic of the Emperor to conceal his high opinion of himself.

When a consul of a friendly country commits an act of discourtesy to the country to which he is accredited, it is time for him to go home. We think the United States ought to take back Consul Jay Ewing, nephew of Secretary Blaine, who at Vancouver, B.C., refused to join in drinking to the toast "Her Majesty the Queen," giving as an explanation that as an official representative of the United States he acknowledged no right of the British Sovereign to this courtesy. Naturally feeling is strong against such ungentlemanly conduct, for even if the consul had deep-rooted objections to drinking the health of a sovereign, he might have remembered that Queen Victoria is a lady and have toasted her as such.

Carmen Silva, Queen of Roumania, has written a drama entitled "Master Manole," which is said to be a strange, powerful highly interesting piece, founded on an old Roumanian legend. When we read that the most powerfully realistic scene is in the third act—the bricking up of the beautiful Giannetta, who from the depths of her living tomb calls "Manole, Manole," in a voice growing gradually fainter till it dies away, we are reminded of one Constance de Beverley, and wonder if Carmen Silva had been reading Sir Walter Scott before she produced her drama. Perhaps, however, Sir Walter may have heard the old Roumanian legend and made use of it in Marion. The first performance of "Master Manole" was given in Vienna by the artists of the Hofburg theatre on May 4th, and was pronounced a great success. Carmen Silva appears to be doing more literary work than any other royal personage at the present time, or at any rate more work of a marketable character.

The *Gleaner*, Kingston, Jamaica, of April 15th, contains a letter from A. B. Ventresse entitled "Canadian Flour vs. the World," which goes to show that the Canadian article, to use an Americanism, licks creation. The *Gleaner* editorially remarks: "The Canadian Commissioner has finally dissipated the old time fallacy that Canadian flour will not keep in the tropics. He purposely kept it sixty days and another lot ninety days, when both were perfectly sweet and wholesome. Bread of the finest quality from them has been baked, and of it, over one hundred thousand pieces have been distributed at the Exhibition. This direct and somewhat novel appeal to the minds of many, by way of that ancient receptacle, the human stomach, has finally settled the question. To-day, thanks to the push, speeches and indefatigable efforts of Mr. Adam Brown, the Jamaica market is open to Canada, not only for flour, but for a host of things. That gentleman has done his part, it now remains for the Canadian millers to do theirs. The future of this breadstuff question lies in their hands, and a hint to them—American competition will be all the keener after this Exhibition. Finally, it is asserted that the British West Indies consume three million dollars worth per annum." The hopes expressed as to a future possible trade to the mutual advantage of Canada and Jamaica may not turn out to be fallacious after all. We have every reason to expect that our millers will do their part, and triumphantly prove that our great Northwest produces the "staff of life" in quality and quantity superior to any other.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large section of the United States' press cries out against the presentment of the Grand Jury in the New Orleans lynching case, we must say that, from our point of view and knowledge of the matter, we fully approve of it. The Grand Jury, after six weeks investigation of the Honnessey case, came to the conclusion that there was clear evidence that talesmen had been bribed. The report speaks of the great difficulty of establishing a conspiracy by adequate proof on account of the secrecy observed by the conspirators, but it says that sufficient evidence was offered by the voluntary and reliable witnesses to justify the indictment of six men as follows:—Thomas McCrystal and John Cooney, with K. C. O'Malley, for attempting to bribe a talesman, and Bernard Gleadie, Charles Granger and Fernard Arment, for attempt by each to bribe three different talesmen. The operations of the unscrupulous detective agency of O'Malley and Adams was also severely commented upon. The "mob" of course is not in it. The community rose to destroy the Mafia, and the Grand Jury did not find it within its province to indict the people. The *New York Press* says the Grand Jurors have only increased by so much the offence of New Orleans against modern civilization; but in view of the facts of the case, we are more apt to think that New Orleans was almost without modern civilization at the time, inasmuch as the law had proved unequal to the task of convicting men who were beyond a doubt guilty. There was consequently nothing left for the people to do but vindicate their right to rid the land of such a plague as the Mafia. The Grand Jury did right in indicting the men who bribed the jurors. This was the fountainhead of the trouble.

The Marquis of Lorne, in the *North American Review* for May, writes on "Canada" at some length. In the course of his article he says: "When a country has great natural wealth to the safeguard and exploit for her own people, the protective tariff may often be necessary to plant factories. Canada is small in population, but vast in land and latent resource, and she gets the capital of the old world to develop her latent wealth. She can well afford to draw most of her revenue from import duties, for she becomes stronger every year to bear any strain. Let it not be imagined, then, that a high tariff against her agricultural products enacted in the States will turn more than a few frontier counties in favor of a plan that would deprive her of 'ruling her own roost.' Her border countries have developed faster than those of the New England States contiguous to her. The progress of the Quebec population has been mentioned with the admiration it deserves. Ontario has sent many of her sons to the northwestern territories and Manitoba, as well as to the United States, and is quite as well off as corresponding districts south of the line. Yes, everywhere the conviction is growing that along those grand parallels of latitude can be built up a nation worthy to find its place in the world, worthy to stand near its great neighbor to the south, able to achieve what it designs, and make itself respected by an independence which is too real to be aggressive, and too honest to be subservient. Thus Canada tells the mother-land that she wishes to live on in alliance with her, and under her flag to make the treaties which shall be correlative to her own extending commerce. Thus she tells the States that she desires to be friendly with them, to live alongside of them and work with them for the civilization of the continent, in all amity and good neighborhood."

The election of Dr. Brooks to the Episcopate is matter for congratulation to the people of Massachusetts. A true Christian, an eloquent preacher and a churchman of broad sympathetic views, it may be relied upon that Phillips Brooks will add lustre to the roll of Bishops of America.

The report that the war in Chili was likely to be soon over, was, it appears, a little too previous. By advices from Valparaiso we should judge that the worst was not over. President Balmaceda has rejected the demands of the deputies from the congressional or insurgent parties, who were trying to come to some understanding with the President, by which hostilities might be ended. It is now thought probable the struggle will be renewed and fought out until one side or the other is crushed. President Balmaceda has given notice of the withdrawal of bank notes, the withdrawal to take place at the rate of ten per cent monthly. The President also demands that all import duties shall be paid in silver.

The Jackson case is still the subject of comment in the English papers. Mrs. Jackson has published a long account of her reasons for refusing to live with Mr. Jackson, which appears to have turned public opinion completely in her favor. It is made quite evident that Mr. Jackson married her from purely mercenary considerations, and this being the case his wife found it impossible to live with him. A good deal is said about the injustice of a wife being free to leave her husband if she chooses to do so, while a man can be compelled to support his wife if he should happen to desire to leave her. A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons to amend the law of marriages, proposing to assimilate the English law to that of Scotland, where four years' desertion by either party is a ground for divorce. It is manifestly unfair that deserted husbands or wives should be compelled to live single lives for, perhaps, no fault of their own, when chances of happiness and companionship may be open to them. The very fact that desertion may be followed by divorce, would be likely to be the strongest of all reasons for inducing a wife to fulfil her conjugal obligations.

Clergymen may be compared to the little girl in the nursery rhyme, who, when she was good, was very, very good, and when she was bad was horrid. A story comes from Pictou of a scandal of a sensational character in the western section of the county, the chief sinner being a well known clergyman, and the other party a member of his congregation. Amherst has also its clerical wolf in sheep's clothing. The Rev. A. B. Staples, who has been for over a year assistant to Rev. D. A. Steele, pastor of the Baptist Church, got engaged to two ladies and lived a generally fast life until recently. He was found out, and the friends of lady number one tried to force him to marry her, as she was in need of the protection of his name. The Reverend scamp went so far as to procure the marriage license and make arrangements for the ceremony, but before the time for it to take place arrived he made his escape. Several creditors in Amherst mourn his departure. The young Englishman we recently had in Halifax, who robbed St. Luke's Cathedral, was another specimen of the man who has mistaken his vocation. Such affairs as these bring the profession of Christianity and the ministry into disrepute, for the generality of mankind are more swayed by the evil they hear of, than by the preponderating good about which little is said.

The morals of a section of British society have not been shown in a very flattering light of late. The Parnell and O'Shea scandal was shocking enough, but it was not so bad as the more recent case of Edmund H. Verney, member of parliament, who was sentenced on May 6th to one year's imprisonment for conspiracy with Mme. Roullier, of Paris, to procure a young girl for immoral purposes. This case has made a great sensation in England, and there is every reason to believe that Captain Verney is as black a sheep as ever lived. The Hurlburt breach of promise case is another shady affair, about which very little that is definite can be learned. In view of such an exposure of English wickedness it is just as well that the condemned Kabelais pictures have not been destroyed by order of the court, before which the complaint about them was brought last year. These French paintings were on exhibition, and on an outcry being made that they were indecent, the case was tried by Mr. Vaughan, a magistrate, who ordered them to be destroyed. An appeal was made from this order, which was set aside, but the appellants were fined twenty five pounds each. The pictures are to be packed and sealed and returned to France, where they rather enjoy such things. If the English had destroyed these pictures, the French remarks in view of recent events would most likely have been withering. It would in truth have looked like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, or the pet calling the kettle black.

The *Maritime Agriculturist* gives an account of a successful but rather unsavory enterprise, which was started a few years ago by Mr. Frederick Clark in the western part of New York. It is nothing less than a skunk farm. The skin of this animal is valuable, and has been fashionable for some years. Mr. Clark managed to catch a few pairs of skunks alive to stock his farm. For the first two or three years little was done, but Mr. Clark raised some farm truck, while his skunks were settling down to quiet family life, and so made both ends meet until the animals had increased in number so he could dispose of them. Up to the present Mr. Clark has had a monopoly of the skunk farming business and sells several hundred skins a year. The pelt of the polecat, as it is called in Europe, is worth now about \$2 when in good condition. Formerly 25 cents was the average price. The animals are very inexpensive things to feed, as for the most part they grub in the ground and take care of themselves. The old ones

raise a family of from four to six, breeding in May and June. The common skunk is about the size of a cat, generally black or very dark brown, having streaks of white along the back. It lives in burrows which it digs in the earth, and in a wild state feeds on mice, frogs, etc.; and also on fruits and insects. It is obnoxious to the poultry raiser as it is very fond of chicken, and in a single night one skunk has been known to kill two dozen fowls, sucking the blood and eating the brains, for which it seemed to have a special predilection. That for which the skunk is most famous, is the intolerable odor it emits when alarmed or angry. Mr. Clark has very little trouble, since his animals have become tame. The well known "Alaska Sable" fur, which is much worn by ladies, smells just the same as ever. Probably there are not enough tame skunks yet to supply the market.

A good deal has been said at various times about the iniquity caused by insurance of the lives of the infants and children of the very poor in England. It has been stated that mothers have even caused the death of their children, in order to claim the insurance money. In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. E. Berdoe takes the other side of the question, and gives the mothers credit for a large degree of devotion to their offspring. He sets forth that it seldom happens that a poor family has enough money saved to pay the necessary expenses of a burial when a child dies, and that as a usual thing the whole of the insurance money is swallowed up in this way, and that there is small inducement to the mothers to cause the death of their children. Mr. Berdoe says that the mothers stint themselves in order to have medical attendance, because, for one thing, they are afraid of an inquest. They show, moreover, a greater amount of affection and anxiety about sick children than is often demonstrated by mothers of a better class. It is gratifying to hear this testimony to the maternal instinct of slum mothers, who have so often had hard things said of them when there was no one to come forward in their defence. With regard to the funeral expenses and signs of mourning, Mr. Berdoe says:—"Three or four pounds do not go far in paying even a poor man's undertaker and the fees, of one sort and another, which are imperative on such an occasion. Mr. Braithwaite was laid to rest by friends dressed in their gay Sunday clothes (if such advanced folk make any distinction for Sunday) but we hope the day may be far distant when the British workman and his wife would go to the grave of their child without some sign of mourning, such as other decent folk put on by a not unhalloved custom." The article bears the stamp of sincerity, and leaves no impression of being written in the interests of the "death clubs."

The Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1890, has just been laid on our table. Among other interesting items of information we find that the number of railways, including the Government roads, in actual operation in the Dominion of Canada (embracing under one head all amalgamated lines) was fifty. The number of miles of railway completed, irrespective of sidings, was 13,325, of which 12,559 were laid with steel rails. There were 12,628 miles of railway in actual operation. The paid up capital amounted to \$760,576,446. The gross earnings of all these railways amounted to \$42,149,615, and their working expenses to \$31,038,045, leaving the amount of the net earnings \$11,111,570. The number of passengers carried was 12,151,051, and 17,928,626 tons of freight were conveyed over these roads. The total number of miles run by trains was 38,819,380. Four routes are available between Halifax and Montreal, namely, the Intercolonial Railway route by the Intercolonial Railway to Point Levis, 675 miles, and the Grand Trunk to Montreal, 173 miles, total 848 miles; by the Canadian Pacific Railway route, by Intercolonial to St. John, 275 miles, New Brunswick Railway and Main Central Railway to Mattawamkeag, 146 miles, and Canadian Pacific Railway to Montreal, 334 miles, total 755 miles; by the Grand Trunk Railway route, by Intercolonial to St. John, 275 miles, New Brunswick Railway, 90 miles, Maine Central to Danville Junction, 224 miles, and G. T. R. to Montreal, 270 miles, total 859 miles; and by the Temiscouata route, by Intercolonial to St. John, 275 miles, New Brunswick Railway to Edmundston, 170 miles, Temiscouata Railway to Riviere du Loup, 81 miles, Intercolonial to Levis, 115 miles, and Grand Trunk Railway to Montreal, 173 miles, total 814 miles. The following are the Government Railways in operation:—The Intercolonial and its extensions, 894 miles; Eastern Extension Railway, 80 miles; Windsor Branch (maintained only) 32 miles; Prince Edward Island Railway, 211 miles, giving a total of 1,217 miles. The through Ocean Mail Line from Point Levis, opposite Quebec, to Halifax, is 675 miles in length. On the Intercolonial, in comparison with the previous year's result, an increase is shown of 79,060 in the number of passengers, and an increase of 148,627 in the number of tons of freight carried by the road. The earnings show an increase of \$32,716.57. The expenditure for working shows an increase of \$327,544.28. Of flour, there were carried 1,094,193 barrels, an increase of 167,179; of grain, 2,597,951 bushels, an increase of 1,078,039; of lumber, 209,904,071 feet, an increase of 12,358,294 feet. The live cattle business amounted to 80,065 head, an increase of 2,404. This all shows an increase in the business of the road, and the fact that the receipts from the passenger traffic show a decrease, is explained as attributable to the operation of the new direct line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Montreal and St. John, which, connecting at St. John with the Intercolonial, obtains communication with Halifax, and, as a consequence has received a considerable amount of the through passenger traffic: formerly carried only by the Intercolonial; the alternative route being, however, in the interest of the public.

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sent to any Address.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

HIS LIGHT PUT OUT.

He had worn a colored blazer on the Nile;
 He had sported spats in Persia, just for style;
 With a neck-tie quite too utter, in the streets of Calcutta, he had stirred up quite
 a flutter for awhile.
 The maids of Java thronged before his door;
 Attracted by the trousers that he wore,
 And his vest—a bosom venter—shook Formosa to its centre. And they hailed
 him as a mentor by the score.
 On his own ground, as a "masher" on the street,
 He outdid a Turkish pasha—who stood treat.
 He gave Shanghai girls the jumps, and their cheeks stood out like mumps, at the
 patent leather pumps on his feet.
 But he called upon a Boston girl one night:
 With a neck-tie ready made—which wasn't right;
 And she looked at him, this maid did, and he faded and he faded, and he faded,
 and he faded out of sight.

Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider break his web twenty times,
 twenty times will he mend it. Make up your mind to do a thing, and you
 will do it.

A SURE SIGN.—Sharp—"Nohouse is going to move again."
 Flat—"How do you know?"
 Sharp—"He's using up the back steps for kindling."

Mamma (after the elderly visitor had gone away)—"You shouldn't have
 run out of the room when Miss Oldsby tried to take you on her lap, Willie.
 She was not going to harm you." Willie—"She wasn't, hey? She had her
 mouth puckered all ready for it, anyhow."

WISDOM.—Never be ashamed of confessing your ignorance, for the wisest
 man upon earth is ignorant of many things, insomuch that what he knows is
 a mere nothing in comparison with what he does not know. There cannot be
 a greater folly in the world than to suppose that we know everything.

As the tree takes in the air, and the elements and particles which float in
 the air, so the soul drinks in knowledge, and, by a divino alchemy, changes
 what it learns into its own substance, and from within outwardly develops
 itself and grows with an inherent force and power like that which lies hid in
 the grain of wheat.

"Isn't that beautiful?" said a young travelling man to Mrs. De Porque,
 as the orchestra finished playing the "Marseillaise." "There is something
 sublime and soul-stirring in that grand old air."

"Yes," responded Mrs. De Porque languidly. "But you should have
 been with me to Paris and heard it played in French."

The Mexican wasp is built entirely for business. He is over two inches
 long when he is of age, and is about the color of a bay horse. His plunger
 is a full inch long, and as fine as a spider's web. Unlike the stinger of a
 common bee, the stinger of the Mexican wasp is non-forfeitable. He does
 not give up after one lunge, but has it always ready for an all-day job if
 necessary. The mission of the Mexican wasp seems to be merely to hunt up
 people and run that stinger of his into them. The natives say that he will
 go ten miles out of his way to get a whack at a person. The natives seem to
 get fat on snake bites, centipede bites and scorpion stings, but if they dis-
 cover one of these wasps in their neighborhood they hunt for cover without
 delay.

HIS LITTLE SNACK.—It is perhaps because there are exceptions to all
 rules that some persons seem to be able to bid defiance to many of the
 recognized laws of health.

"Wouldn't you like a little something to eat before you go to bed?" said
 an old farmer to a guest who was about retiring for the night.

"No, thank you," was the reply. "I never eat anything after supper."

"You don't? Well, I couldn't sleep if I didn't have a little snack of
 some sort 'fore I went to bed. Of course I don't eat a reg'lar meal, but I
 feel all the better for a piece of pie and two or three doughnuts with some
 cheese and a pickle and a bite of cold pork—some light refreshment, you
 know, just to stay the stomach."

WOLF FIGHT, A LA KILKENNY.—A Mill Creek miner thus winds up the
 story of a fight between a thousand wolves that besieged his cabin one night
 recently in the mountains of that region, incited to frenzy by the notes of
 the aforesaid miner's fiddle.

"I fiddled and they fit and ate each other, till the band began to thin out.
 Every time I gave an extra rasp on the E string, they howled louder and
 pitched in afresh. They kept it up for three hours, when there wasn't more
 than forty or fifty left, and they so blamed full they could hardly waddle.

"But I fiddled and they fit for a second wind. When one threw up
 the sponge the others bolted him in a twinkling. By and by there wasn't
 more than a dozen left. But I fiddled and they fit and feasted.

"When they got down to three, each one laid hold of another's tail and
 chewed for glory. The ring kept getting smaller, but I fiddled and they
 chewed until there was only a bunch of hair left, and that blowed away down
 hill. The snow was all red with blood and trampled down ten feet. Heads
 and bones were strung all down the canyon, and there was fur enough to
 stuff a circus tent. It was the dandiest dog fight I ever saw."

When you're languid and dull in the spring of the year,
 When stomach and liver are all out of gear,
 When you're stupid at morn and feverish at night,
 And nothing gives relish and nothing goes right,
 Don't try any nostrum, elixir, or pill,—
 "Golden Medical Discovery" just fills the bill,
 The surest and best of all remedies for all disorders of the liver, stomach and blood, is
 Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS NOW COMPLETE?

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT

SCOTCH TWEEDS

Suitings and Trouserings, Worsted and Fancy Coatings.

BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

Look at our range of SUITS to order, \$12, \$15, and \$18.
 PANTS, \$3, \$3.75, \$4.75.

CLAYTON & SONS.

Harness, Horse Boots, Halters, Whips, Horse Covers, Carriage Wraps, Dog Collars, Oils, Soaps, Blacking, Horse Rugs, Harness Mountings, Harness Leather, Patent Leathers,

AND EVERYTHING FOUND IN A WELL STOCKED

Harness and Saddlery Hardware Store, at

KELLY'S, 33 and 35 Buckingham Street,

SELLING AT PRICES THAT DEFT COMPETITION.

P. S.—A trial order solicited, and I feel satisfied that I will then have your trade. I. F. K.

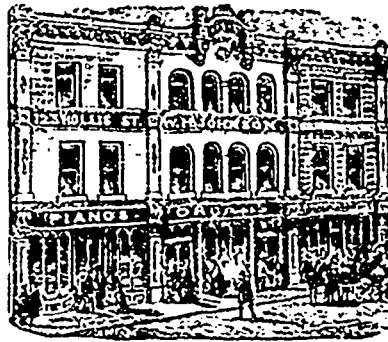
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

General Hardware, Carriage Goods, Minin and Mill Supplies, Paints, Oils, &c.

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Pianos & Organs

BY THE

Greatest and Best Makers.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH TO REDUCE THE SURPLUS STOCK.

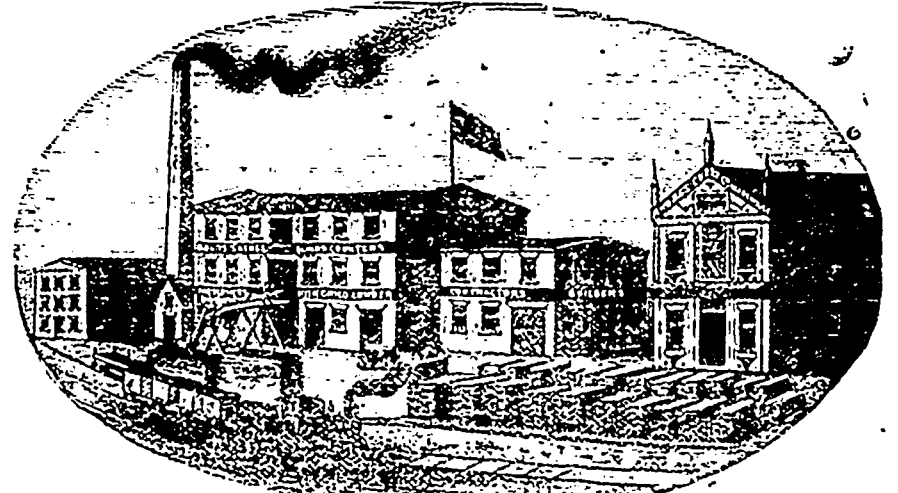
DON'T FAIL TO CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

W. H. JOHNSON,

121 AND 123 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

RHODES, CURRY & CO. | AMHERST, N. S.

Manufacturers and Builders. | 1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.



Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech, Pine and Whitewood House Finish, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels, Mouldings, &c. "CABINET TRIM FINISH" for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, &c. SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH and HOUSE FURNITURE, &c. Bricks, Lime, Cement, Carcined Plaster, &c. Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.

Send for Estimates.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the office, or through Agents, will find a receipt for the amount included in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. Milne Fraser.

The Local Legislature will probably be prorogued on Tuesday next.

A branch of the Dalhousie Alumni Association is about to be formed in New Brunswick.

The Pictou *Standard* states that the alleged scandal in Pictou has no foundation in fact.

The *Emerald* and *Partridge* did not leave for Newfoundland last week. Their departure was postponed.

On Tuesday next a chamber music concert will be given by the Leipzig Trio in Orpheus hall. It will no doubt be largely attended.

The next flag ship for this station is to be the *Hercules*. She is a second class ship, armoured, 20 guns, tonnage 8,680, horse power 8,500.

Commissioner Adam Brown arrived from Jamaica on the *Alpha* on Saturday last. He expects the exhibition to be fruitful of good results for Canada.

The Bavarian Lager Beer Brewery, J. Lindberg, proprietor, is prepared to supply Pilsen beer for use in private families. Telephone No. 705. See advertisement.

Mr. Tarte made his charges against Mr. McGreevy and Sir Hector Langevin in the House of Commons on Monday. Sir Hector and Mr. McGreevy denied the charges.

Mr. J. Ewing, who distinguished himself at Vancouver by refusing to drink the Queen's health, is, after all, nothing but a consular agent of the United States, and will probably be promptly removed from his position, without any red tape. The opinion in Washington is that Mr. Ewing is an ass.

A nine year old boy named John Morrow was killed by falling under the wheels of a street car near Hurd's lane on Tuesday afternoon. The little fellow was leaning over on the front platform to look at some boys on the rear platform, and loosing his balance fell under the car, and was so badly crushed that he died early in the evening.

A young man named Lucious Alward was shot at Woodstock, N. B., on May 7th, by the town marshal, who took Alward for one of a gang of toughs. The ball lodged in the young man's stomach, and he is in a precarious condition. The idea that policemen and constables have a right to shoot any one at sight ought to be speedily removed.

A beginning is to be made in manual training in Halifax. The special committee on manual training has recommended that the school board send the supervisor to see schools of this class in the United States, and thoroughly acquaint himself with the methods, courses of study, cost of materials, etc. The recommendation was adopted and the committee authorized to carry it out.

Both the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures have been applied to for a new railway charter. The railway is to be built from Sydney to Louisburg, C.B. It will run over the International Company's line to Bridgeport, thence to Glace Bay, Caledonia, Ontario Mine, Blockhouse and Gowrie Mine and Louisburg. It is said the C. P. R. is looking towards Louisburg. The incorporators are Sir Donald Smith, Charles Archibald, L. E. Baker, Hugh McLennan and J. S. McLennan. It is expected the railway will be completed to Cow Bay this summer.

The murder of Carrie Brown in New York in the regular "Ripper" style about two weeks ago created an excitement that has not yet calmed down.

The convention of the Episcopal church in the diocese of Massachusetts have elected Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Trinity church, Boston, to the office of bishop, to succeed the late Bishop Paddock.

The bill for the suppression of the wearing of tights by women on the stage in Minnesota, was shelved by a decisive vote just before the close of the legislature. And the survival of the fittest, as somebody says.

Forrest fires in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Michigan have done terrible damage. In one place in Pennsylvania seventy men narrowly escaped with their lives while fighting the fires, and at another eighty men were burned to death.

A Maritime Province Club has been formed in Boston with Dr. R. H. Upham as president. The objects of the club are literary, social and charitable, and all natives of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island and their descendants are eligible for membership.

There is a vast accumulation of matters requiring attention from the State Department just now, and Secretary Blaine will probably be a very busy man during the summer. The recent events in the Chilean situation have added to the complexity of affairs and there is now a long docket of unsolved diplomatic problems as follows:—The Italian and Bering Sea complications; the Canadian reciprocity and Newfoundland fisheries negotiations; the Chilean troubles; the Spanish agreements; the Venezuela treaty; the Haytian coaling station; the refusal of China to receive their Minister; the trouble over the failure of a consul at Victoria to toast the Queen, and quite a number of minor matters, including the claim of the Barrundia family.

J. J. Dukes, a wealthy planter of Americus, Ga., is on trial charged with resisting the will of God. Mr. Dukes' plantation adjoins the old Andersonville stockade. He is a member of the hard shell Baptist church. Two

months ago he began the erection of a \$10,000 house, which he finished by the erection of a lightning rod over it. His co-workers in the church viewed with alarm this heretical performance and besought him to remove the offending rod. The whole congregation, headed by the pastor, called upon him and labored to convince him that he should not resist the will of God by a vain device to keep off such electric bolts as He might send that way. Failing to move Mr. Dukes, charges were preferred against him of having resisted the divine will, and the trial is now in progress.

Mr. Gladstone is ill.

The report of a revolution in Costa Rica is confirmed.

Business in Moscow has been almost paralyzed by the wholesale expulsion of the Jews.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday Lord Knutsford's coercive bill relating to Newfoundland passed its third reading.

A Rome correspondent says it is reported Minister Porter will shortly vacate the United States legation there, leaving the secretary in charge.

Lord Lansdowne leaves India in October. The Marquis of Lorne will succeed him in the vice-royalty. The Princess Louise will go out with the Marquis.

Information has been received to the effect that friendly Manipuris have captured the Regent and that the Senaputy (native Commander in Chief) has yielded.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the Marquis Di Rudini, the Italian Premier, has signed a treaty renewing the Dreibund for five years.

Captain Verney, M. P., sentenced to one year's imprisonment for attempting to procure a governess for immoral purposes, was on Tuesday expelled from the House of Commons.

The most reverend William Connor Magee, D. D., Archbishop of York, died on May 4th. He had only been appointed Archbishop of York in January last. The cause of death was la grippe.

The Catholic papers in Rome have opened a fund to repair the damage caused in the Vatican by the recent explosion. A Frenchman who has refused to reveal his identity has subscribed \$20,000.

Lady Dufferin, encouraged by the success of her book upon India, is going to publish shortly a work entitled "My Canadian Journals, 1872-3." We are at last to know what Lady Dufferin thought of us.

Advices from Cape Town say great excitement prevails, and it is thought there will be a conflict between the British troops and the Boers over the action of the latter going into South African Company's Territory.

Lord James Edward Sholto Douglass, brother of the Marquis of Queensberry, committed suicide on May 5th by cutting his throat with a razor. Lord Douglass was born in 1855, and married in 1888 Mrs. Hennessy of Kensington Court, London.

At the Parliamentary election on May 7th in the South Dorset division, Brymer, Conservative, defeated Edgcumbe, Gladstonian, by 40 votes, the poll standing, Brymer 3,278, Edgcumbe 3,238. The election was held to fill the seat left vacant by the death of Lieut. Col. Hambre, Conservative.

Sir Charles Tupper has been appointed director of a water works and gas works securities corporation that has just been organized in London with a capital of £2,000,000. The object of this new corporation is to buy up water works and gas and other works of the kind in Canada and the United States.

The Prince of Wales presided at the opening ceremonies of the Naval exhibition at Chelsea on May 2nd. One of the most interesting features of the exhibition is a full-sized model of Nelson's famous flag ship *Victory* furnished throughout with guns and accoutrements of Nelson's day. The exhibition is said to be unique and interesting. The profits are to be devoted to various naval charities.

Each of the large hospitals in London has an average of one hundred cases of influenza. There are signs of a continued increase of the epidemic. Several more members of Parliament have been attacked. Six of the usual occupants of the Treasury Bench were absent to-day. Prince Christian and Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, were unable to attend a dinner given this evening. The Duchess of Marlborough, Justice Power and a host of public officials are among those affected.

The Mexican consul at Tuezaltenengo says that the lives of Mexican citizens in that section are unsafe. The hatred between the Mexicans and Guatemalans on the frontier is intense and all efforts of both Governments to establish a better feeling have proved unavailing. The small-pox epidemic in Guatemala and Salvador is increasing. It is reported that prominent persons in Guatemala are selling their property and leaving that country, fearing a crisis is not far distant.

The latest development of the Chilean difficulty is the attempt of the insurgent vessel *Etata* to obtain supplies at a South Californian port, and was there seized by the U. S. authorities. The *Etata*, notwithstanding the fact that a prize crew of one man was placed on her, steamed away, and at latest reports the U. S. war-ship *Charleston* was in pursuit of her. Some people are asking what shall the harvest be, but it is unlikely that any serious trouble will ensue between the United States and the Chilean insurgent party. It is said that President Balmaceda has solicited the good offices of Brazil, the United States and France in an effort to restore peace.

We call special attention to the quality of Flower and Vegetable Seeds advertised in another column by Buckley Bros. As they import their Seeds direct from the best Seedsmen in the world they are sure to give satisfaction.

Lord Grimthorpe (Edmund Beckett) is probably the most noted clock maker in England. He designed the "Big Ben" clock at Westminster, and has now constructed the biggest that ever left England for the post office at Sydney.

A deputation called upon Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, a few days ago, for the purpose of laying before him their arguments in favor of the establishment of a universal rate of penny postage to all parts of the British Empire. In reply, Mr. Goschen said it would be impossible to lower the postal rates. The government had already lost £27,866 in four months by the reduction made in colonial postage.

The friends of Imperial Federation are delighted at the statement of the Dominion Government reviewing the general question of a reduction of letter postage. Mr. Henniker Heaton says he submitted a memo. to the Ottawa Government proving that a two cent rate would promote the Anglo-Canadian trade without a loss to the treasury, while he believes that Canada's adoption of that rate would lead public opinion here to compel the British Government to follow suit.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The Minister of Marine informed the House that hereafter the fishing bounty cheques will be distributed previous to March in each year.

The Postmaster General intimated that the Government was considering the question of establishing a two cent rate of postage. It is hoped that the decision will be in the affirmative.

A large number of prohibition petitions have been presented during the past week, and many more are expected.

The jurisdiction in regard to the Admiralty Court, until last year under the control of the Imperial Parliament, was by an act then passed transferred to the colonies. The Minister of Justice has therefore introduced an act vesting in the Exchequer Court the business heretofore transacted in the Admiralty Courts. It is proposed, until other provision is made, to establish Admiralty divisions, one for each province. A case in Admiralty will hereafter be tried in the Supreme Court, with an appeal to the Exchequer Court and from thence to the Supreme Court of Canada.

What has been the subject of much private discussion since the opening of Parliament, namely the Tarte-McGreevy expose, has been referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for investigation. In his indictment the member for Montmorency accuses not only McGreevy with corruption, but also Sir Hector Langevin, the Minister of Public Works. The charges are many and of the gravest character, and if one tenth of them are true it will be impossible for McGreevy to retain his seat. Sir Hector affirmed his innocence, and said that he neither did nor caused to be done any of the things of which he was accused. It is the general impression that the charges will fail so far as the Minister is concerned. It is only fair to state that McGreevy pleaded innocent to the indictment, and charged his accusers with conspiring to punish him because he refused to carry out their plans. As the committee is composed of the leading members of the bar on both sides, a full investigation may be expected.

Thanks to the Minister of Justice we may soon hope to have a codification of the criminal law of Canada. The bill introduced by him is said to be of a very comprehensive and voluminous character, both statute and common law being consolidated in accord with the British system. One very important change to be made is that the distinction between felonies and misdemeanors will be abolished.

The much discussed tunnel question was before the House, and the Minister of Marine intimated that on receiving the report of Sir Douglass Fox the Government would decide whether or not the tunnel would be built.

PROVINCIAL.—Mr. Hemeon made a strong appeal to the Legislature to pass the bill introduced by him giving females who possessed the required property gratification, the right to vote in local elections: He referred to Bright, Longfellow, Spencer and many other eminent men who had favored the enfranchisement of women, and directed the attention of the members to the fact that some of the most illustrious characters in history were of that sex. The legislators, however, refused to be convinced, and the bill was defeated by a vote of 22 to 13.

A resolution was passed expressing regret at the death of the late Thos. B. Akins, who held for many years the position of Commissioner of Records, and placing upon record recognition of his eminent learning and research and of the great services which his assiduous devotion to the records of our Provincial history has rendered to the students of Nova Scotian history.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture was laid on the table. The amount paid agricultural societies last year was \$6,444; for county exhibitions \$1,782; exhibition buildings \$800; improvements and repairs at the school at Truro \$1,967 and for stock bonuses \$230. It contains much information of value to farmers and stock breeders, and we would advise them to secure a copy.

A lengthy discussion took place on the bill to amend the Liquor License Act of 1886. A proposal to place the appointment of a license inspector in the hands of the Government was voted down. Hereafter the license inspector is to be elected annually as is the case of the other civic officials.

The Provincial Secretary presented the estimates for the coming year. The revenue for the coming year was estimated at \$673,222.39. Among the items making up this amount the chief was the Dominion Subsidy, \$320,000. Then there was the allowance for Government and Legislature \$60,000, interest on Baring Bros.' deposit \$12,653.33 and the interest on the debt account \$40,169.06, making in all \$432,822.39 that would be received from the Dominion Treasury. From royalties and fees from the Mines Department the Government hoped to receive \$185,000. The balance was

made up of small items. The expenditure for the year was estimated at \$671,523 78. The only item in which there has been any material change is the amount for steamship subsidies, which has been cut down from \$43,316 to \$31,188. The Government asked the Legislature for an appropriation of \$50,000 for needed public works. Victoria General Hospital is to have a nurses' home erected this year at a cost of \$7,000.

The Government has decided to withdraw the usual grants to the Infants' Home and the House of the Guardian Angel, the reason therefor being that while these institutions were of a very worthy character there were a number of others which might advance equal claims to a Government grant. A year ago these institutions were informed that the grants would not be continued.

The Use Of

Harsh, drastic purgatives to relieve constipation is a dangerous practice, and more liable to fasten the disease on the patient than to cure it. What is needed is a medicine that, in effectually opening the bowels, corrects the costive habit and establishes a natural daily action. Such an agent is found in

Ayer's Pills,

which, while thorough in action, strengthen as well as stimulate the bowels and excretory organs.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels became regular and natural in their movements. I am now in excellent health."
—Wm. H. DeLamett, Dorset, Ont.

"When I feel the need of a cathartic, I take Ayer's Pills, and find them to be more

Effective

than any other pill I ever took."—Mrs. B. C. Grubb, Burwellville, Va.

"For years I have been subject to constipation and nervous headaches, caused by derangement of the liver. After taking various remedies, I have become convinced that Ayer's Pills are the best. They have never failed to relieve my bilious attacks in a short time; and I am sure my system retains its tone longer after the use of these Pills, than has been the case with any other medicine I have tried."—H. S. Sledge, Wintmar, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON,
Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,
For Marine and Land Purposes.

Iron Ships Repaired.

SHIP TANKS, GRINDERS, SMOKE PIPES, and all kinds of IRON WORK.

ESTIMATES given on application.

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London Rubber Stamp M'fg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps,
Notarial Seals,
Hectograph Copying Pads,
Stencil Cutters, &c.

223 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

1891. COLEMAN & CO. 1891.

Have completed their Spring Importations of FASHIONABLE HATS

From the London Houses of LINCOLN BARNET & Co., CHRISTY & Co., and TOWNSEND & Co.

STIFF AND SOFT FELT HATS, all the Latest Styles and Shades. Also

SATIN HATS AND DRAB SHELLS.

Our Stock of English and American STRAW HATS has been carefully selected. They include LADIES' BOATING HATS, CLERICAL HATS and very Fashionable Styles of Men's and Boys' Straw Hats. Also Ladies' Glaze and Merino Hats.

English Sole Leather Goods, Trunks, Valises, &c.

143 GRANVILLE ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1891

3 and 17 June,	7 and 21 October,
1 and 15 July,	4 and 18 November,
5 and 19 August,	2 and 16 December.
2 and 16 September,	

3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740. Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKET, \$1.00
11 TICKETS FOR . . . \$10.00

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

1 Prize worth 15,000.....	\$15,000 00
1 " " 5,000.....	5,000 00
1 " " 2,500.....	2,500 00
1 " " 1,250.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 500.....	1,000 00
5 " " 250.....	1,250 00
25 " " 50.....	1,250 00
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
200 " " 15.....	3,000 00
500 " " 10.....	5,000 00

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 " " 25.....	3,500 00
100 " " 15.....	1,500 00
100 " " 10.....	1,000 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00

3134 Prizes worth.....\$52,740 00
S. E. LAFEDVRE, Manager,
81 St. James St., Montreal Canada.



POPULAR AT POPULAR PRICES.

NOVA SCOTIA NURSERY,

Near Intercolonial Railway Depot,
HALIFAX, N. S.

JAMES H. HARRIS, MANAGER.

Horse Cars pass the Nursery.

JUST ARRIVED PER SCHR. "ALICE MAUD"
200 TONS CHESTNUT COAL.

Also, ex Store:
Stove, Egg & Furnace Sizes Hard Coal.
Also, SYDNEY "RESERVE"
Now landing ex "Florence Abbot." For sale by
GEORGE E. BOAK & CO., WEST INDIA WHARF.

PUTNERS
IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER
EMULSION

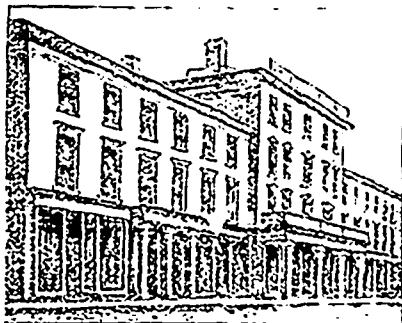
American Hotel, Shubenacadie,
THOS. COX, - Proprietor.

Boarding and Livery Stables in connection.
Stages leave daily for Gay's River, Musquodoboit, Sheet Harbour, and Maitland, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

THE MOST CENTRAL HOTEL IN THE CITY
Albion Hotel,
JAMES GRANT, Proprietor.
22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX.
Terms Moderate.

LYONS' HOTEL,
KENTVILLE, N. S.
(Directly Opposite Railway Station.)
Extensive improvements have just been completed in this house, which is conducted on first class principles, and will be found outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal to any in the Province. Good Sample Rooms and Livery Stables in connection. Also, Billiard Rooms.
D. McLEOD, Proprietor,
KENTVILLE, N. S.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.
Within Two Minutes Walk of Po Office.
DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,
HALIFAX, N. S.
101 ON PARIE FRANCAISE.



"HOTEL DUFFERIN,"
Formerly the "Clifton Hotel," has lately been purchased by Mr. John Cox, proprietor of the "Avon Hotel," who has had the building remodelled in style of beauty and convenience equal to any hotel in the Maritime Provinces, putting in all modern improvements in the way of Electric Light, Electric Bells, heated throughout by Hot Water; Hot and Cold Water Bath rooms, elegant Parlors, beautiful Bed rooms, in suites, fine Sitting and Reading Rooms, large and handsome Dining room, and every convenience to make it pleasant for its guests. The cuisine will be a prominent feature of the house. Commercial men will find large and well fitted up Sample Rooms.
Billiard and Pool Rooms.
Tables to and from Hotel free.
WINDSOR, N. S.

EUREKA REMEDIES.
TRY THEM.

If you have any Pains or Aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head or Tooth Ache, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Chillsains, Lame Back, Swellings, Corns, etc., use EUREKA OIL. It will cure you.
If you have Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, General Weakness and Debility, Biliousness, Head Ache, Nervousness, any Disease arising from Impure Blood, use EUREKA BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have Sores of any kind, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Scald Head, Eczema, Boils and Burns, or Scalds, use the EUREKA SALVE.
Diseases of Women, arising from a low state of vitality, Weak Nerves and Impure Blood, use the BLOOD PURIFIER.
Manufactured by The Eureka Remedies Co., Port Hillford, Guysboro Co., N. S.

Nova Scotia Dye Works,
9 BLOWERS ST. HALIFAX, N. S.
B. G. STREET,
Dyer and Cleanser.

Gentlemen's Garments Cleansed,
Steamed & Pressed at Lowest Prices.
All Goods for Mourning Dyed at shortest notice
REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES.
Parcels sent for and delivered.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
For public purposes, such as Educational Establishment and Large Hall for the St. John Baptist Society of Montreal.
MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891.
January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8,
May 13, June 10, July 8, August 12, Sep-
tember 9, October 14, November 11,
December 9.

ELEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING MAY 13.
3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKET, - - - - \$1.00
11 TICKETS FOR - - \$10.00
ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.
1 Prize worth 15,000.....\$15,000 00
1 " " 5,000..... 5,000 00
1 " " 2,500..... 2,500 00
1 " " 1,250..... 1,250 00
2 Prizes " 500..... 1,000 00
5 " " 250..... 1,250 00
25 " " 50..... 1,250 00
100 " " 25..... 2,500 00
250 " " 15..... 3,000 00
500 " " 10..... 5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
100 " " 25..... 2,500 00
100 " " 15..... 1,500 00
100 " " 10..... 1,000 00
999 " " 5..... 4,995 00
999 " " 5..... 4,995 00
3184 Prize worth.....\$52,740 00
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
81 St. James St., Montreal Canada.

LIVING.

Give strength for this grand combat, Lord of Lords
Blas't in its birth each craven wish to yield!
Aye; let us burnish new the battered shield,
That it shall lack no lustre to the hordes
Which stand opposing us with tireless swords.
Safe are we only while our arms we wield;
There is no resting on life's battle-field,
Save that sad peace that truce with sin affords.

No rest; we clearer see what to befriend,
Destroy, retain. With zeal, youth strives its best
To prostrate an evil to God's end;
Age knows the right immutable. No rest,
Except that hearts where fires of earth still burn
The matchless majesty of patience learn.

-Overland Monthly.

NOTES AND COMMENTS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Let me have audience for a word or two.
As You Like It, - Act V, Scene 2.

I observe that your usually well-informed contemporary, the Acadian Recorder, in its issue of the 28th ult., falls into some inaccuracy in dealing with the question of judicial salaries in Canada. In the first place it makes the general statement that the salaries of the Chief Justices of the Provincial Supreme Courts are fixed at \$5,000, and those of the Puisne Judges at \$4,000 each. These figures are true only of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba. In Ontario the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal receives \$6,000, and a like amount is paid to each of the Chief Justices of the High Court Divisions. The assistant judges of the Appeal Courts and the Divisional Courts get \$5,000 each. In Quebec the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench gets \$6,000, and the two Chief Justices of the Superior Court (Montreal and Quebec Districts) also receive \$6,000 each. The assistant judges of the Queen's Bench have a salary of \$5,000 each, and their brethren of the Superior Court receive from \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year, according to the amount of work they are called upon to perform. In Prince Edward Island the Chief Justice has \$4,000 a year, the Master of the Rolls \$3,200, and the Vice-Chancellor \$3,200. In British Columbia the Chief Justice's salary amounts to \$5,820, one assistant judge has \$4,850, and the other assistant judges of the Supreme Court get \$4,000 each. Then again, the Recorder, in commenting upon the remarks with reference to the desirability of increasing the scale of judicial salaries contained in my letter of the 24th ult., takes occasion to observe that "we never remember of having heard of any offer of a seat on any of the Provincial Benches having been declined," and again, "the ordinary professional man in the Provinces, even though he has reached the topmost rung of the professional ladder, is anything the loser pecuniarily by accepting a judgeship." Now I cannot speak for Nova Scotia, but so far as the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec are concerned, I can say of my own knowledge that judgeships have time and again been offered to prominent lawyers in Toronto and Montreal and as often declined, solely on the ground of the insufficiency of the salaries. A year or so ago one of the most lucrative seats in the gift of the Government fell vacant, and it was pretty generally known that one of the leaders of the Toronto Bar had been strongly urged to accept it. He was firm in his refusal of it, and when asked by one of his friends why he declined it, he replied, "because I do not feel disposed to give up two-thirds of my present income for the poorly-paid dignity of a seat on the Bench." Again, it so happened that a gentleman, who enjoys a great reputation in both of the Provinces I have mentioned as a commercial lawyer, received at one and the same time an offer of a judgeship worth \$6,000 a year and an offer of the solicitorship of one of our great private corporations at \$20,000 a year! One can hardly blame him for accepting the latter, even if it is less "dignified" than the former. I could give half-a-dozen instances of a like character if space would permit, and they all go to show that "seats on the Provincial Benches have been declined," and that "professional men in the Provinces" might very often be "losers pecuniarily by accepting judgeships."

The Speech from the Throne does not promise very much in the way of Reciprocity with the United States. It merely announces that a conference between the interested parties will be had in October next "to consider the best means of arriving at a practical solution" of the questions involved. Parliament will be asked, however, to extend the modus vivendi for the current season, which will be a substantial token to our surly cousins across the border that we are anxious for the promotion of entire good neighborhood with them.

As an outcome of Mr. Plimsoll's recent visit to Canada, with a view to securing humane reforms in the carriage of cattle across the Atlantic, a bill will be submitted to Parliament by the Government for the better prevention of abuses in the prosecution of this trade. Mr. Plimsoll secured an enquiry into the methods practiced by Canadian shippers, which was held at Montreal before the Deputy Minister of Marine, and which elicited some valuable information on the subject. This information will be laid before Parliament at an early day.

A most important measure affecting the Vice-Admiralty Courts in Canada will be introduced during the present session. This has been necessitated by the action of the Imperial Parliament in passing "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890." By the last mentioned enactment it is provided that the present Vice-Admiralty Courts in the British Possessions shall be abolished on the coming into force of such enactment on the 1st of July, 1891. In lieu thereof provision is made to the effect that any court of law in a British Possession which has original unlimited civil jurisdiction, shall be a Court of Admiralty, unless it be especially declared by the Legislature of such British Possession, in the manner provided by said Act, that

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a certain one of its courts shall be such Court of Admiralty. It is also provided by the Imperial Act that all Judges in Vice-Admiralty, Registrars, and Marshalls, who may suffer pecuniary loss by such abolition shall receive reasonable compensation by way of an increase of the salaries paid them by the Colonial Governments, or a capital sum, or otherwise, in respect of such loss, subject, however, to the performance, if required, of the like duties as discharged by them before such abolition. The Bill which will be introduced by the Minister of Justice next Tuesday meets the requirements of the Imperial Act, and provides for the administration of Admiralty jurisdiction in a manner that will prove entirely satisfactory to the Maritime interests of the Dominion. I hope to be able to give a *resumé* of the text of the Bill in my next letter.

No better memorial of his distinguished tenure of the office of Attorney General of the Dominion will probably be afforded than the criminal code which Sir John Thompson has given notice of his intention to introduce at an early Government Day of the present session. This is simply a methodical arrangement, or digest, of all Criminal enactments passed by the Dominion Parliament since Confederation, and has been prepared with great care by skilled draftsmen under Sir John's direction. The theory of legal responsibility is based upon the presumption that every man knows the law and intends to stand by the probable consequences of his acts; and to the unprofessional mind in England and her Colonies this has always stood in great need of justification, in view of the fact that the laws are in so chaotic a state that even those whose daily business it is to delve in the legal mine cannot be said to know every hole and corner of it. A great deal of nonsense has been talked about the genius of the English law being opposed to codification, but thanks to the practical efforts of such men as Sir James F. Stephen, Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Justice Chalmers, supplementing the writings of Maine, Bentham, Austin, and Holland, of late years a decided change has come over the mental habit of English lawyers. The Imperial Parliament has already codified such portion of the mercantile law as deals with bills and notes, and Sir James F. Stephen's draft criminal code has been intermittently before the House since 1878, awaiting a successful passage what time the turbulent waters of the Irish question subside, and the minds of legislators are free to turn to the peaceful pursuit of legal reform. It is not to be expected that Sir John Thompson's Code will pass the House this session, as the shape in which it will be presented is necessarily quite tentative, and many modifications will suggest themselves during its progress through committee. But its mere introduction will mark an epoch in our national advancement, and bespeak for its promoter the approbation of the more progressive and thoughtful portion of the community. The utility of a code, especially one of crimes and punishments, has always been eulogized by the continental jurists; and even in England, in the palmy days of "feudal fictions and mouldy precedents," philosophers were not wanting to sing its praises. Bacon said, "certainty is so essential to law, that law cannot even be just without it. If the law give an uncertain sound who shall prepare to obey? It ought, therefore, to warn before it strikes." Hobbes maintained that it is the duty of the Government to make the laws as accessible to the people as the Bible is. In 1793 Robert Hall wrote: "the laws in their present state are so piled into volumes encumbered with precedents and perplexed with intricacies that they are often rather a snare than a guide, and are a fruitful source of the injustice they are intended to prevent."

It is easier for Canada to effect such reforms than for England, which has to combat the traditions and prejudices of centuries in endeavoring to bring them to pass; and that our Parliament will adopt the draft code in the near future is assured beyond a doubt.

It has been the fortune of a young member to make so palpable a hit in his maiden effort as was made by Mr. Hazen, of St. John, in moving the address in reply to the speech from the Throne on Friday afternoon. He had not uttered a dozen sentences before the House recognized that the Maritime Provinces had added another to the long list of giants in debate that they have contributed to the Federal Parliament. Mr. Hazen is in every way qualified to distinguish himself in forensic life. Of tall and commanding presence, with a handsome face strongly stamped with intellectuality, and possessing a voice of that rare timbre that conveys every word to the listener without apparent effort, Mr. Hazen has undoubtedly all the necessary external equipment for holding the attention of the House and filling the galleries; add to these qualifications a well balanced mind strengthened by a liberal education, and a singularly felicitous command of language, and one has little hesitation in prophesying for the junior member for St. John a bright and useful career in the councils of the Dominion. He very effectively rebuked Sir Richard Cartwright for his wanton slander of the Maritime Provinces; and yet the unflinching gentlemanly tone of his address caused even the opposition press to praise it.

A debate arose in the Senate on Tuesday on the motion of Hon. Mr. Abbott to strike the Divorce Committee. Hon. Mr. Macdonald of British Columbia said that a committee of the House was not capable of dealing satisfactorily with actions for divorce, and advocated the establishment of a Divorce Court with jurisdiction to try cases in any of the Provinces not now possessing tribunals of that nature. Hon. Mr. Power opposed the establishment of such a court on the ground that it would give publicity to the evidence and would have a demoralizing effect upon the public. Hon. Mr. Abbott said that the question raised was one of great importance and at the same time of great difficulty. The constitution of such tribunal would create an additional burden and would meet with great diversity of opinions on the part of those who feel very strongly on the subject. He did not propose to take a definite stand on the question, but felt that it would soon have to be met and settled in some form. His motion to appoint the following gentlemen as a Divorce Committee was agreed to:—

Hon. Messrs. Gowan, Kaulbach, Longhead, McKiudeay, Macdonald

(British Columbia) Ogilvie, Read and Sutherland. There is quite a shoaf of cases to be threshed out with all their unsavory details during the session.

Senator Haythorne is lying very ill at the Grand Union Hotel at the time of writing. He was taken ill in his bath on Saturday evening last, and, it is said, he was unable to find his way back to his bed-room, and lay upon the floor of the bath-room until the next morning, when he was discovered by one of the attendants. It is improbable that he will recover.

On Tuesday evening, 25th inst, a grand ball was given at the United States Consulate, at which some 300 guests were present, including a party from the Vice-Regal household, Lady Macdonald, Mrs. C. H. Tuppor, Mrs. Chapleau, the leading state officials and their wives, members of the Commons and Senators. The ladies' toilettes were surpassingly beautiful. The ball-room was handsomely decorated, a noticeable feature of the decorations being the entwined flags of the Dominion and the Republic. The opening march was led off by Mr. Julian Lay, son of the Consul-General, and Miss De Garmond, of New York. The season promises to be a very giddy one until the hot weather of the "nineties" sets in.

Mr. C. C. Chipman, private secretary to the Minister of Marine, has been appointed Commissioner for the Hudson Bay Company to succeed Mr. Wrigley, who resigned some time ago owing to ill health. The post is worth \$5,000 per annum, and necessitates residence in Winnipeg.

Mr. Tarte's long and loudly-promised impeachment of Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. McGreevy, M. P., will be made on Monday next, unless Mr. Tarte's pent-up indignation explodes and disables his vocal apparatus in the mean-time.

Just at the time of mailing this letter I learn that Senator Haythorne, of whose illness I spoke in a preceding paragraph, died at an early hour this morning (7th May.) He will be buried at Beechwood cemetery in this city.

Ottawa.

DIXIE.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A new blast furnace was put in operation at the Acadia Iron Mines on April 25th. The event was of an interesting character, the ceremony of lighting up being done by Miss Florence Leckie, daughter of the manager, R. G. Leckie. Mrs. Perrin, wife of C. P. Perrin, under whose superintendence the construction and the operation of starting the furnace were successfully conducted, set in motion the engines operating the blast. The new furnace is 75 feet high and 19 feet in diameter, being one of the largest on this side of the water. It is expected the output of iron will be about 400 tons a day.

NEW FOUNDRY.—F. H. Wilson & Co. have had the old foundry building torn down and are putting up an enlarged foundry and stove works on the same site. The framing is now up, and a big one it is.—*Yarmouth Times*.

1,500 men will be employed on the Chignecto Ship Railway next summer.

A large "Monarch" boiler for the factory of the Forest Milk Condensing and Canning Co., Kingston Station, went through on Saturday last. Messrs. A. Robb & Son, Amherst, were the manufacturers. We understand that work in the factory will be booming in a short time.—*Kentville New Star*.

With regard to reciprocity and what our manufacturers think of it, the answers to the circular of Mr. F. Nicholls, of Toronto, Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, are of interest. The following is one of the answers received:—

"Frederic Nicholls, Esq., Sec'y Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.
Dear Sir,—We believe in free and unrestricted trade with the United States. We are paying \$2.35 for iron to-day that if the gateway was open we would get for \$1.90. Steel in like proportion, ditto paints, ditto lumber, (hard) ditto coal, ditto bolts and hardware. We could sell our machines much cheaper to the farmer and make more for ourselves under free trade. There is no guess-work about this, for the writer is an American and has had large experience in manufacturing in the States. We can meet the competition from the Americans successfully under free trade. Now we are restricted to a shoe-string shaped country 3,000 miles long. We want it shortened and widened. This is not a question which manufacturers can settle. The logic of events will settle it, and that speedily. It costs far greater effort to sell our goods now than for several previous years. This arises from the farmer's poverty. His poverty comes from his being unable to sell to the best customer. The stupidity of attempting to legislate prosperity to a country by fencing it in is too absurd to justify argument.

Yours truly,

Prescott, Ont., April 10, 1891. ST. LAWRENCE MFG. CO., OF ONT., (Ltd.)"

Invention is just beginning to receive something like just appreciation at the hands of intelligent women. It has been the greatest of all helpers in the advancement of women in placing each successive generation on a higher plane.—*Inventive Age*.

PICTOUS BLAST FURNACE.—Will Produce 20,000 Tons of Pig Iron Annually, and Consume 40,000 Tons of Coal.—An engineer to lay off the grounds and locate the position of the furnace and the various buildings in connection therewith, is expected at Eureka in the course of three or four weeks. The *Journal* says the erection of the furnace will not be given out to contract, but will be built by the company's own employees. Only one blast furnace will be proceeded with meantime, but the laying out of the grounds will look to a duplicate furnace and duplicate adjuncts. The first furnace built will not be a very large one. The size will be some sixty-five

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feet high by fourteen feet. It is estimated the yearly output of pig iron from the one furnace will be 20,000 tons. This will represent a consumption of some 40,000 tons of coal, it being estimated that it takes two tons of coal to produce a ton of pig. In connection with the works the Company will build from fifteen to twenty coke ovens, or a sufficient number to produce thirty tons of coke per week. These ovens are called, if we mistake not, the "Copie," and are of a design not at present in use in this Province. One of the features of the new style of oven is that the coke is not drawn out by hand, in pieces, but is driven out en bloc by a ram. It is said that it only takes five minutes to discharge an oven and recharge it. It is also claimed for it that any sort of coal, almost, can be made to produce a good quality of coke. The fire proof bricks for the furnace will be imported from Scotland, and the bricks for the ovens from Germany. The erection of the furnace will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, yet, owing to the large amount of labor involved in its construction, it is not expected smelting operations will begin till the last of the year or the beginning of next.—*Herald*.

COMMERCIAL.

The cold and unseasonable weather that prevailed during nearly all the past week checked the movement in goods generally, both for the city and for suburban trade. In the country, roads are still bad, and such farmers as can get to their fields are out working them, so that there is little business in consequence. Travellers out on the tail end of a sorting-up trip are only sending in small jobbing orders for immediate delivery.

Remittances show a marked improvement, and present indications are that the summer trade this year will prove a large and profitable one.

Stocks of all kinds of goods in both wholesale and retail hands appear to be smaller proportionally than they have been for some years. This is a good feature, because it shows that merchants are keeping their business well in hand, and are not leaving their shelves with goods that they may find difficulty in selling. Nor is it necessary now as it was a few years ago to keep large stocks, a considerable per centage of which was sure to lie over until it became unsaleable. The modern wonderfully improved facilities for inter-communication and for transportation permit a business man to re-stock in any line in which he finds himself running short in a few days or hours, when not so long ago weeks and perhaps months would have been required.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.—NEW YORK, MAY 9, 1891.—"The 'bull' campaign has now had three weeks of trial. The result proves that it has been based upon natural conditions, and has rested upon a sound foundation. During the last four weeks, we have exported about \$19,000,000 of gold, which has to that extent depleted the reserves of the banks, and this has not only a severe but a more or less unexpected test of the strength of the stock market. Under an ordinary state of things such a drain would have sufficed to cause important selling of long stocks and a big decline in prices, but in the present condition of things, whilst it has encouraged active selling by the 'bear' operators, it has not prevented a material rise in prices, and has simply acted as a preventive of a still further advance. It is another evidence of the intrinsic strength of the market that not only has the upward movement had little or no support from the London and Continental markets, but it has actually had to contend with the return of securities from those sources.

These facts show incontestably that the success of the 'bull' campaign, thus far, is due to a *bona fide* recovery of confidence and to solid causes. At the same time, however, the larger operators are wise in their disposition to postpone any extreme urging of the rise until the uncertainties attending the money market are mitigated. At present, the end of the export of specie is not in clear sight. The European money markets are kept unsettled by the still disturbed condition of South American finances, and by the possibility that Russia's expenditure for armaments and railways, also preparations for conversion of a loan, may withdraw large deposits now resting at foreign centres; and Thursday's advance of the Bank of England rate of discount to four per cent is an expression of this uneasy feeling. A crisis at any of the European money centres might easily increase our shipments of gold and send home American securities; and such a crisis is far from being beyond the range of possibility; there are, indeed, those who think such an event probable. Until the probabilities of such disturbances are dissipated, the present range of prices is safer than a higher range would be; and the more prudent operators appear to hold that view.

But while it may be prudent to maintain this attitude for the time being, that fact does not warrant any unfavorable inference as to the position of the market at a later stage. A few weeks later, not only will the European demand for gold have been satisfied, but the situation arising from the results of the world's harvests will necessitate a material reflux of gold to this country. The recent cold wave has come too late to cause any appreciable injury to either the Winter or Spring crops of wheat. The latest advices from the other leading wheat growing countries afford little improvement on the unfavorable prospects of their harvest; and we have, therefore, still a reasonable promise of an extraordinary export of this cereal at much above average prices. This alone is sufficient to insure a course of the foreign exchanges that will contribute largely towards meeting the interior demand for currency during the Fall months. In the meantime, the reserves of the New York banks are not suffering any actual reduction, the withdrawals of gold for export, since the beginning of April, having been set off by the return of currency from the interior and the exchanges with the Sub-Treasury. Whilst, therefore, there may be reason for moderation in stock operations for the moment, there is none for apprehension as to the future, on the contrary, any favorable turn in the European situation or in

our foreign exchanges would be accepted as sufficient reason for the resumption of activity in the 'bull' campaign.

The serious labor disturbances in Europe, on the 1st of May, have been an unsettling factor on the foreign markets during the week, with which business here has in some measure sympathized; but, on the other hand, this has been offset by the abatement of war gossip at the Continental capitals. Here 'labor-day' has passed with less agitation of the eight hours question and less display of the Socialistic agitation than had been expected, which is a valuable contribution towards confidence and enterprise in business at large. The spirit of trade throughout the country is steadily gaining in confidence; and neither the labor market nor the capital market shows any lack of wholesome employment. Should the anticipated abundant harvest be realized, the resulting prosperity of the farming interest will tend to create a Fall business of unusual activity, with a season of unusual earnings for the railroads."

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:—

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	May 8.	Prev.	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States.....	116	190	152	174	177	4429	4290	4570	4069
Canada.....	31	41	26	29	29	777	724	703	735

DRY GOODS.—The cold weather of the past two weeks has been quite a set-back to the dry goods sorting trade, and has caused a large falling off in orders. However, one or two leading houses report a number of orders for Canadian fall woollens, though many houses prefer to wait till they can better gauge their requirements for fall fabrics. Cotton goods are steady, and owing to the low price at which the raw article was bought in, the mills are said to be making fair profits. Prices are generally well maintained, considering the cuts which the mills outside the Dominion Cotton Company have made. Remittances have been fair, some reporting an improvement over those of last week, but city collections have been slow.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been some more business doing in pig iron, but the increase has not been very appreciable. Still the market has a firmer tendency on the whole, and it is said that some purchases that were made last week could not be duplicated now at the same figures. Advices from primary markets continue strong in tenor, and warrants have not abated the strength they have displayed, while makers' brands are also firm, although, for natural reasons, the alteration in them is not so marked as that of warrants. There is a steady business to note for Canadian bar iron, while foreign remains in the same position. Hoops and bands show no change, and the same may be said of sheet iron, in which foreign advices continue strong. The easy feeling in copper is maintained, and although figures remain nominally the same, it is believed that more business has been done under than at quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market has ruled quiet, the movement being small and prices unchanged. The stocks of corn and oat meals is small, but is quite sufficient for the demand. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat and corn steadier, but nothing doing. French country markets mostly a turn cheaper. At Chicago the wheat market has been quite demoralized and declined considerably. Corn has also been weak, and oats fluctuating with a strong downward tendency. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin*, which is always well informed, particularly in grain matters, reviews the situation as follows:—"Since our last issue the wheat trade has had a genuine surprise in the wholly unlooked for decline of July wheat to 97½c., being a drop of 16c. per bushel within the past three weeks. This abrupt change from an apparently strong 'bull' market to that of a depressed and demoralized one has upset the calculations of many a Montreal speculator, who, when wheat was selling at \$1.13 in Chicago, based his future hopes of wealth and prosperity on its going to \$1.25; but when on Tuesday last it collapsed with an awkward thud to 97½c., he was so dumbfounded with amazement that he durst not back his 'bull' courage any further, but allowed himself to be sold out under the rules. It is known that some operators who purchased at about \$1.13 kept on taking more on each break, feeling certain that a sudden reaction was bound to succeed every drop, but when the perpendicular 'slump' to 97½c. was registered many were compelled to drop out from sheer marginal exhaustion. On Wednesday, however, there was a quick rally of 3c. to \$1.00½ July and \$1.01 May, closing at \$1.00 for both options. Many are of opinion that the precipitate decline was wholly unwarranted, and that a speedy recovery to top figures will be experienced. Be this as it may, it is pretty certain that the losses in wheat during the past week or ten days have been heavy, and have made a considerable hiatus in former gains. The panicky features of the market have no doubt been due to the late favorable conditions of the crop on this continent and the marked improvement noticed in the British and Continental crops. On the other hand, there are those who still believe that the late decline in prices was a pure 'fluke,' and that the supplies are barely sufficient to hold out until the new crop is harvested in sufficient quantity to relieve the apparent scarcity, although this view must be regarded as extremely problematical. Everything at the moment points to a large crop of both spring and winter wheat on this continent, and by the middle of next month it is expected that new samples will be shown on the St. Louis market. That there will be sufficient wheat and flour to tide over all legitimate requirements on both sides of the Atlantic between now and next harvest, is a foregone conclusion, but at the same time we would not be surprised to see higher prices."

PROVISIONS.—Little or no business has been done in the local provision markets since our last report, and prices have remained without change. The demand for pork is quiet, and the trade is confined to dealers. Something is doing in sugar cured hams, picnic hams and breakfast bacon, but in a very sluggish way. In lard a fair trade is doing. Dealers and producers claim that the new material costs high and that prices must advance. In

consequence it is not surprising that buyers are quietly stocking up at present relatively low figures. The only wonder is that makers continue such a losing trade. The only change in the Liverpool provision market has been an advance of 3d. in lard. The Chicago provision market has ruled weak with a general decline. The hog market there has been strong and the cattle market steady.

BUTTER.—Receipts of butter continue large, but stocks are being well cleaned up, as dealers are making concessions freely to meet the buyers' ideas rather than lose a sale. The demand for good rolled and print butter, fresh, is sufficient to absorb all that is offered.

CHEESE continues dull in this market. The demand is small, and prices, though having a depressed tone, are virtually unchanged. Cables remain as before, though lacking in firmness. The Utica, N. Y., correspondent of the New York Commercial Bulletin reports as follows:—"There was still a light attendance at the Board to-day, for factories generally did not open until early in April. Transactions are about three times as large as last week, but still run 1,200 short of the corresponding week last year. They will no doubt continue light until grass cheese comes into market. Until near the close of market it was thought there might be no price established, but three buyers got their heads together and concluded to pay 10½c. to 11c. in order to avoid dissatisfaction on the part of salesmen. At the same time they advised the salesmen that they could probably do better by shipping their cheese. Sales were as follows: One lot, 125 small cheese, at 11½c.; 500 boxes at 10¾c.; 414 do. at 10½c.—the ruling price, and 305 boxes consigned. Total 2,037 boxes, against 3,206 do. last year, and 3,729 two years ago. There were 6 packages creamery butter sold at 25c., and 24 packages at 24½c. Weather fine and growing warmer, but vegetation rather backward." A correspondent in London reports as below:—"The firmness in the cheese market still continues, and English is more in request, in consequence of the ever advancing price of American and Canadian. The Liverpool quotation for the latter has advanced to 59s. to 60s., and though the Grocer continues to quote 60s. as to the top price in London for Canadian, I know that business to a large extent is being put through at higher prices, 61s. to 62s. being freely given, while Messrs. Kearly & Tonge report a very firm market, with a brisk demand for fancy grades which command extreme rates, all other descriptions being eagerly inquired after, a good business passing at 61s. for full cream Septembers."

POTATOES.—This tuber became very scarce in the early part of the week under review, and the first schooners arriving from Prince Edward Island sold their cargoes readily at 63c. per bushel. As, however, the ice is now breaking up in the straits of Northumberland, releasing a number of loaded vessels which are now arriving daily, figures will very likely recede somewhat, but it is not probable that we shall have cheap potatoes this season.

FRUIT.—No business of great importance in this line has transpired since our last report, but jobbers have been turning over some nice little lots in a quiet way. No change has occurred and prices are exactly as they were. Currants remain a firm feature. Nothing is doing in raisins. Green fruit continues to arrive freely from Boston, especially lemons, bananas, etc., and prices being there-by driven down, the popular consumption increases so that a very brisk and satisfactory business is being transacted. The apple season is now drawing to a close, and it is found that there are ample supplies of ordinary fruit for all possible requirements. The market is rather weakened by this knowledge, and good to fair stock is now selling at \$2.00 to \$3.50 per bbl. Choice table holds up better as the stock is very limited. Sales of fancy "spies" are reported to have been made at \$5 to \$6.

SUGAR.—The market for refined sugar on spot remains quiet, and local prices show no change. It is reported that a Montreal refinery has recently placed several large lots for future delivery, with the understanding that the buyers are to receive any benefits that may arise from a reduction later on. There has been a decline in New York of about ¼ c. in refined, but it has not affected this market in any way. Cable advices are weak, but in London having dropped to 13s. 4½d. Two large sugar ships, the Athens and the Bushmills from the Philippine Islands are near at hand for Montreal refiners.

MOLASSES.—There is a fair jobbing trade passing in molasses, and stocks are getting small. Recent advices from Barbados quote 22½c. f.o.b. as the ruling figure, with deliveries very slow, vessels being only able to get full cargoes after a long wait.

TEA.—There has been considerable excitement in the local tea market this week. In the absence of any quantity of strictly low grade Japans, medium and better grades worth from 18c. to 21c. have been in brisk demand and difficult to obtain. There are very few teas on spot, and the market will be in first-class condition to receive the new teas which are expected to arrive in about a month or six weeks. Blacks are a little more active, several small lots changing hands during the week. The English market is steady.

COFFEE.—The market has a generally steady tone, and a fair amount of trading is reported in a jobbing way. In Montreal a round lot of Maracibo has been disposed of on private terms, but said to be in the vicinity of 22c. jobbing rates there being quoted at 22½c. to 23c. In that market Rio is steady at 20c. to 21c., Jamaica 20c. to 22c., Java 25c. to 30, and Mocha 26c. to 30c. New York advices are firm, the sale of 1,500 bags of Santos being reported there at 20½c.

FISH OILS.—Montreal, May 13.—"In cod oil sales are reported of 150 barrels of Newfoundland at 36c., but it is said that no more can be bought at the same figure, and we quote 37c. to 39c. It is reported that arrangements are being made for the shipment of one or two lots to the United Kingdom. In steam refined seal prices here are quoted at 45c. to 47½c. as to quantity. Norway cod liver oil, now season make, is quoted at \$1.10 to

\$1.25." Gloucester, Mass., May 13.—"Cod oil 30c. per gallon; medicine oil 65c.; blackfish oil 80c. to 83c.; Monhadden oil 25c.; livers 25c. per bucket."

FISH.—Business in fish continues nil. The only department in which there is any movement is in fitting out the bankers and sending them to Prince Edward Island (where herring have struck in in great numbers) for bait. This first trip will occupy some six weeks or two months. In the meanwhile the alongshore fishermen will commence operations shortly, or as soon as they can procure bait. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, May 13.—"The market for smoked fish is quiet but steady at our quotations. Boneless fish 4c. to 6c. Yarmouth bloaters \$1.25 per hundred; finnan haddies 7½c. per lb. The supply of fresh salmon from British Columbia is steadily maintained. The supply is fair, and the arrivals are pretty readily placed at 16c. to 17c. per lb. in cases." Gloucester, Mass., May 13.—"Now Georges codfish at \$6 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5.25; Bank \$5.75 for large, and \$5.25 for small; Shore \$5.87 and \$5 for large and small. Dry Bank \$6, medium \$5.25. French codfish \$6 per qtl. Phillips Beach codfish at \$7 per qtl. Cured cusk at \$4.87 per quintal; hako \$3; haddock \$3.75; heavy salted pollock \$2.50; and English cured do. \$3 per quintal. Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; mod. split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$6.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pkld. codfish \$7.25; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$11; tongues \$10; lowives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

Dr. H. J. Fixot, St. Peter's, says:—"Have prescribed Puttner's Emulsion, and judging by results, heartily recommend it"

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS.	
SUGARS.		Markets are improved all around.	
Cu' Loaf	7½ to 8	Wheat has advanced in both Canadian and American markets about 4 cents since our last report, but we make no change in our quotations, although the markets are strong.	
Granulate	6¾ to 6½		
Circle A	6¼		
White Extra C	6		
Standard	5½ to 5¼		
Extra Yellow C	5¼ to 5½		
Yellow C	5½ to 5¼		
TEA.		WHEAT.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents 6.25 to 6.35	
" Fair	20 to 23	High Grade Patents 6.10 to 6.15	
" Good	25 to 29	Good 90 per cent. Patents 5.60 to 5.75	
" Choice	31 to 33	Straight Grade 5.10 to 5.50	
" Extra Choice	35 to 36	Superior Extras 5.30 to 5.40	
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39	Good Seconds 5.15 to 5.20	
MOLASSES.		Graham Flour 5.25 to 5.50	
Barbados	31 to 35	Oatmeal 6.20 to 6.30	
Demerara	35 to 38	" Rolled 6.35 to 6.40	
Diamond N	46	Kila Dried Cornmeal 3.50 to 4.10	
Porto Rico	35 to 37	" In Bond 3.60	
Cienfuegos	none	Rolled Wheat 5.50	
Trinidad	34	Wheat Bran, per ton 23.00 to 24.00	
Antigua	31	Shorts 26.00 to 27.00	
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44	Middlings 27.50 to 28.50	
" Bright	42 to 58	Cracked Corn including bags 42.00	
BISCUITS.		Ground Oil Cake, per ton 34.00 to 35.00	
Pilot Bread	3.15	Moulce 32.00 to 33.00	
Boston and Thin Family	6½	Split Peas 4.00	
Soda	6½	White Beans, per bushel 1.80 to 2.00	
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7½	Por barley, per barrel 3.90 to 4.10	
Fancy	8 to 15	Canadian Oats, choice quality 63 to 65	
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.		Hay per ton 11.75 to 13.00	
Apples, per bbl., N.S.	2.00 to 4.50	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N.S.	
Oranges, Valencia, per case	5.75		
Lemons, per case	5.50		
Cocoanuts, new, per 100	4.50		
Onions New Bermuda, per crate	2.50		
" Egyptian, new	3		
Dates boxes, new	6		
Raisins, Valencia, new	6½		
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new	12		
" small boxes	11 to 13		
Prunes Stewing, boxes	10		
Bananas	2.25 to 3.00		
Tomatoes, new, per box	93		
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.			
FISH.			
MACKEREL.			
Extra	Ex Vessel. Ex Store		
No. 1	18.00		
" 2 large	16.00		
" 2	14.00		
" 3 large, Reamed	12.50		
" 3, Reamed	12.50		
" 3 large, Plain	12.00		
" 3 4"ata	19.00		
Small	7.50		
HERRING.			
No. 1 C. H. July	5.50		
" 1 Fall Split	3.50		
" 1 Fall Round	3.25		
" 1 Labrador	3.25		
" 1 Georges Bay	none		
" 1 Bay of Islands	3.25		
ALWIGS, No. 1			
SALMON.			
No. 1, P. brl.	18.00		
No. 2, P. brl.	16.00		
" "	14.00		
Small	12.00		
CODFISH.			
Hard C. R.	4.75	5.25 to 5.50	
Westera Shore	4.50	4.75 to 5.00	
Bank	none	5.00 to 5.25	
Bay	none	none	
Newfoundland	none	none	
Haddock	3.50	4.00	
Hard C. H.	3.50	4.00	
Bank & Westera	3.25	3.75	
Hake	2.70	3.25 to 3.50	
Pollock	none	3.40	
Hako Sounds, per lb.	12½	none	
Cod Oil P gal.	30c.	none	
		NO ARRIVAL.	
		PROVISIONS.	
		Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid 11.50 to 15.00	
		" Am. Plate 15.50 to 16.00	
		" Ex. Plate 16.00 to 16.50	
		Pork, Mess, American 17.00 to 17.50	
		" American, clear 18.50 to 19.00	
		" P. E. I. Mess 15.50 to 16.00	
		" P. E. I. Thin Mess 12.50 to 13.00	
		Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island 12	
		" American 11 to 12	
		Hams, P. E. I., green 10 to 11	
		Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	
		BUTTER AND CHEESE	
		Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints 30	
		" in Small Tubs 25	
		" Good, in large tubs, new 20 to 22	
		" " old 7 to 14	
		Store Packed & oversalted 10	
		Canadian Township, new 22	
		" Western 20	
		" old 7 to 10	
		Cheese, Canadian 12	
		" Antigonish 12	
		Eggs 11	
		SALT.	
		Factory Filled 21.50	
		Fine Liverpool, bag, from store 75	
		Liverpool, P. hhd., 1.10	
		Afloat 1.50	
		Cádiz none	
		Turks Island 1.50	
		Lisbon none	
		Coarse W. I. none	
		Tapani 21.35	
		" adon 21.30	

A NE'ER-DO-WHEEL.

(Continued.)

The coffee-party went on merrily—all talking at once in that mixed music which is so cheering to the ears of the entertainer; even the Russian ladies, who at the beginning of the afternoon threatened to *difficile* in amalgamating with the German element, had grown quite lively, and were stamping their feet on the gravel in an animated description of a *bal maque* at Montreux.

Amy Forrester was sitting by, amused and more light-hearted than she had felt for years, listening to the babel of conversation and anecdote in various languages which she could follow, though she was rather shy of speaking herself. Her hands were idly crossed in her lap; she had pushed her chair a little away from the table—her appetite for sugar-cakes had been easily appeased—and she was basking in the sunshine, though her face was shaded by a wide-brimmed straw hat.

A man who had been sauntering up and down the gravel path caught sight of the white figure sitting at a little distance from the rest, and for a moment his eyes rested on it with satisfaction; then they were turned inquiringly to the rest of the party, noting the languid fashionable air of the Russians, the German girls still attacking the dishes and cups, Fraulein von Mahlstock gesticulating with her parasol. A look of pleased recognition lighted up his face, and he muttered, "That little Will o' the-wisp, I declare!" as he stepped forward hastily, and the coffee-party divided to admit him into its circle.

There was quite a chorus of exclamations of astonishment at his termity from the other visitors to the garden, who had been covertly watching the entertainment all the afternoon, but would no more have thought of disturbing it than of upsetting its extra-sized coffee-pot. All the "mamas" of Badwiesen whose daughters had been invited shuddered at the escape their girls had had; all the other "mamas" whose girls were in such danger began signalling that they were preparing for home, and that the Fraulein's party should be considered at an end. And all this flutter was caused by the tall Englishman whose shadow had fallen across Amy Forrester's white gown as he pushed aside the garden chairs and seized the hostess's hand in the uncompromising savage English fashion, without the courtesy of a single preliminary bow—without so much as first bringing his heels together with a snap, as the smallest cadet in the Military School would have had the politeness to do.

Amy Forrester glanced upward at the intruder, and saw a broad shouldered, dark man with a pleasant looking face, close cropped hair, a little gray at the sides, and a black moustache, under which lurked a rather mischievous smile as he became aware of the commotion he was creating.

"Aren't you glad to see me again, Miss von Mahlstock?" he asked of the bewildered little hostess, who stood alternately staring at him and glancing apprehensively at the rest of her company and the wreck of her party, some of whom had drawn back, while others were obviously collecting their belongings preparatory to taking their departure.

"Of course I am delighted, Mr. Redmond," she replied, though her puzzled face belied her words. "But you drop upon me from the heavens, and you expect me to take it as an every-day affair! I leave you one year at Cario, and suddenly you appear at Badwiesen with your 'How do you do?' and you take away my breath! Here—sit down and drink a cup of coffee, and I will present you to a fellow-countrywoman. Mr. Redmond, of the British Army—Miss Forrester."

The stranger sank into a chair next to the girl in white, and the Fraulein breathed again. No one was compromised by this introduction. The German girls on the opposite side of the table again turned their attention to their coffee cups; the Russian ladies, who had taken but a feeble interest in the new-comer, were appeased with the explanation, "A great English traveller, but unable to speak any language but his own." Dick Redmond could speak French like a native, having had extensive opportunities of cultivating that language in all sorts of French society, but it was doubtful whether he would have troubled himself to talk it to spinsters of a certain age like the ladies in question while a charming girl like Amy Forrester was close by.

Amy looked up again at her hostess's quaint introduction, and found that her companion was smiling and evidently expected her to do the same.

"The British Army" is rather a vague term, and I felt it—worse luck!—long before I had the honor of making Miss von Mahlstock's acquaintance one winter at Shepherd's Hotel, but it was very clever of her to name and place me at once when I took her so completely by surprise. Do tell me"—in a more confidential tone, as the girl did not make any remark—"have I disturbed any very solemn function? Have I intruded unwarrantably on a society of notables who don't want to have anything to do with me? I declare I have my passport properly *reçue* in my portmanteau at the 'Trois Rois'; and, if that Roman-nosed lady in blue does not remove her gaze from my countenance, I will straightway send a messenger to fetch it for her inspection!"

What a very odd girl this was! She did not laugh and reply and become fast friends with Dick Redmond in five minutes, as most girls did; she only raised her delicate eyebrows and looked at him seriously, as if she did not quite understand the language in which he spoke. Perhaps he was wrong and she was not English, as he had imagined from her appearance and her name, for he had not fully understood her friend the Fraulein. Perhaps she was a married lady, and resented his tone of easy friendliness as unfitting her position. Thinking thus, there was more deference in his manner as he began again—

"May I not get you some more coffee? Miss von Mahlstock is pouring that out for me; but I am far too shy to drink it all by myself. Do let me

give her your cup to refill, or I shall never forgive myself for interrupting this symposium! Won't you wake up for lost time like that lady in the corner?"

He lowered his voice and pushed his chair back a little that Amy might see her, with handkerchief and plate on her knee, cutting with a determined air a large wedge of cherry tart. Miss Forrester, who could count the number of men she knew on the fingers of one hand, and who had been thoroughly frightened by the novelty of the situation and the easy self-possession of the stranger, began to smile before she knew what she was doing; and Mr. Redmond took heart again.

"That is the Countess von Hungerstein," she replied, in a pretty low voice, unmistakable English. "She comes from a very wild uncultivated part of Silesia; perhaps cherry tart is not known there!"

It was very mild wit; but Dick Redmond thought it charming, and the words were so innocently spoken that they repressed his tendency to indulge in satirical observations on the company without making him feel that he was snubbed. He was chatting with the prettiest girl in the place, and he had been twenty-four hours in Badwiesen without speaking to a soul, excepting the Dresden lieutenant, over whose sword he had stumbled in the billiard-room of the "Trois Rois," and who was now glaring at him with ill-disguised jealousy from the opposite table.

"Do you know that fellow?" asked Dick Redmond, as the stare of the hapless lieutenant began to tell upon him.

"I?" returned the girl quickly. "Oh, no—I know no one but Miss von Mahlstock! I am out for a holiday to day, and I have been introduced to all these ladies; but I do not know any gentlemen."

"Except me," ventured the bold young man; but he spoke in such a quiet matter of fact way that Amy could not guess how delighted he was to hear such an ingenuous confession. "Are you at school then—surely not!—or in a convent, that you are kept so strictly? No wonder that youth in the big boots is looking such daggers at me! He would give the pair of them, I dare say, though they seem to be the pride of his heart, to be in my shoes instead at this minute!"

He laughed again in such a pleasant manner that Amy was obliged to laugh too, though she scarcely understood what he was saying, and had a vague feeling that George would be sure to disapprove of this new acquaintance, who seemed so easy and merry and sure of his welcome. Meanwhile Fraulein von Mahlstock, seeing that her birthday party was hopelessly broken up, was gracefully taking leave of her guests before Mr. Redmond had half finished his cup of coffee or arrived at any definite conclusion about his companion, save that she was the loveliest girl he had ever met. The last farewell compliment had been paid, the last curtsey executed, and the Fraulein was at liberty to sit down, crimson and breathless beside the English couple.

"Ah heavens, what an escape!" she cried; and then, seeing that they both looked at her inquiringly and were quite unaware of the ordeal through which she had passed, she began to shake with an internal laughter peculiar to her, and laid her hand upon the young man's arm. "Wretch," she exclaimed, while her sharp little eyes gleamed with fun, "in what language shall I find words bad enough for you? You have cost me, in this one afternoon, all the character for propriety of conduct which I have been building up for many years! Why do you come thus, with your *sang froid*, to flutter my dove-cote of youth and beauty? Can I ever face again the mamas of the Hungerstein or of the Bentheim, after beguiling these innocents to a coffee-party at which intruded an Englishman unannounced? And in the full view of the whole town too! Was it for this that I doctored you at Cario—that you should turn up again unexpectedly and bring me to shame?"

"I'm sure I did no one any harm," answered Redmond; "but I thought you weren't over-pleased to see me again, which I attributed to the natural objection one would have to meeting a man whose life one had saved, for fear he should want to borrow money or have something more done for him. She did save my life once"—turning to Amy—"in Egypt. We were all up the Nile, and I had an attack of fever, and was very near leaving my bones in the Great Pyramid or some other honorable sepulchre, when down upon me swooped Miss von Mahlstock, with a medicine chest under one arm and a dictionary under the other. And out of one she mixed me some awful doses of quinine, and with the aid of the other she bullied the Egyptian boatman, until she got us all around again in no time. And here have I been racing about from one place to another ever since, trying to find and thank her, for she disappeared from Shepherd's Hotel one day before I had half expressed my gratitude for all her kindness; and, when we meet again, she tries to cut me because she is sitting down to coffee in the society of Silesian countesses!"

Amy hardly knew if he was in earnest or not; but Fraulein von Mahlstock did not appear to be annoyed. The conversation between them was something quite strange to the girl. She sat back and listened with interest while her companions talked well and gaily of places they had seen and people they had met, and the Kurgarten slowly emptied, for the concert was over, and all the coffee and Bavarian beer finished for that afternoon. Amy sprang to her feet quite startled as the church clock began to strike seven. Was it possible that she had left George for three whole hours, and during the last of them had not thought even once of him?

The Fraulein rose to go. She was cooler now and less fatigued, and was beginning to look upon the *exclamation* of the afternoon as a good joke again: her countrywomen and their prejudices, which would serve with a little exaggeration as a capital story for the delectation of Captain Forrester.

"Are you going to dine at the hotel, or are you coming to supper at my lodgings?" she asked of Redmond, as they walked together towards the Villa Rosalie.

Dick Redmond decided upon supper at the villa, though some disap-

pointment was visible on his handsome face when Amy Forrester disappeared into her own domain on the ground-floor, after thanking her hostess with almost child like gratitude for her pleasant afternoon and giving the stranger her hand for a moment at parting. However, he climbed up the Fraulein's stairs without expressing any dismay at the young lady's departure, and spent a very pleasant evening with his old fellow-traveller, who was much better company than many prettier and younger women, and could roll a cigarette and mix a *mayonnaise* sauce, and perform many other agreeable little offices worth far more than all the airs and graces of beauty to any man over thirty. Dick Redmond was only thirty three, despite the gray hair at his temples, and, though he had a great admiration for beauty, he was also alive to the advantage of conciliating a useful and pleasant friend like Fraulein von Mahlstock, who was not too old to be insensible to his flattering speeches and to enjoy the monopolizing of a good-looking Englishman. He spent a very pleasant time smoking on her balcony, and departed at ten o'clock after kissing her hand and planning an early meeting on the morrow. Best of all, he had learned all he wished to know about Amy Forrester; and mingled with the fervent hopes which he expressed of seeing a great deal of his bright little hostess, were some very strong mental resolutions concerning the cultivation of his acquaintance with her neighbor down-stairs.

It was a fortnight later. The afternoon sun was so fierce that the garden concerts had become unbearable; but out in the beech woods which fringed Badwiesen on either side, existence was delightful. There was thick dry moss to lie upon, and a lacework of delicate green boughs to soften the glare of the cloudless sky. The business of life, its difficulties and obligations, seemed a very long way off to Dick Redmond as he lay at full length on the turf and gazed lazily at Amy Forrester, sitting a little below him. They were not alone; for Captain Forrester's chair was drawn up on the edge of the path, Fraulein von Mahlstock and her easel were close by, and the Captain's servant was dozing a little farther on. This was the way in which they had spent many afternoons lately. George Forrester had been roused from his habitual selfishness by the companionship of the clever little lady who had set herself the task of breaking down his morbid fancies, the hearty manly influence of her friend Mr. Redmond supplementing her efforts.

Whatever Dick Redmond's faults were, he was very tender and considerate with this poor broken-down creature, who had all the weaknesses of both sexes. He was a man of the world, and soon guessed at Forrester's history, the failure of his military career, and the reason of it, but he never touched upon topics which could in any way annoy the sick man—never quoted his own exploits, or threw into bold relief either by accident or design the difference between his own circumstances and those of the Captain. Indeed he seldom spoke of himself and his affairs—which was a special recommendation in the eyes of the egotistical peevish Captain Forrester.

The Fraulein knew him as a well-to do English traveller who had been in the Army—a *cachet* of respectability among all foreigners. George Forrester was content to accept his society because Dick brought him the newspapers and knew a good cigar, could talk well and listen courteously—especially if Amy listened too—made up a rubber at whist, and did not "bore a fellow!"

Amy and Dick were a short distance away from the others, chatting in a strain which was pretty familiar to the young Englishman, but which the girl had learned only within the past fortnight—which she had no idea of when she first met him at the coffee-party. She could talk to him now as easily and confidently as to her brother—far more so; for Mr. Redmond was always attentive, interested, courteous, in a manner quite unknown to George Forrester and quite new to his simple sister. It was this manner of his that meant so much and yet so little which made him a favorite with all women, though some men sneered at it.

"Here comes your lieutenant, Miss Amy," Redmond was saying, as the Cavalry officer who cherished a hopeless passion for the English beauty swaggered past the little encampment.

He saluted, and Redmond raised his hat. "Do you think it is for the pleasure of cultivating my bows that he so persistently finds out where we are and prances past us every afternoon? I wish you would allow me to introduce him to you; I should feel so much safer myself were the introduction once effected; for I can't help fearing that some day, urged on by his confidant in the green uniform and spectacles and emboldened by *schmapps*, he will want to pull my nose or run me through, and there will be an end of the 'one gentleman you know' in Badwiesen, without leaving a properly presented successor!"

"I'm afraid George would not countenance the lieutenant; he might turn out a bore eventually," replied Amy, laughing. "But you need not feel afraid of having no successor when you leave Badwiesen. Poor George had a letter this morning from an aunt of ours who is very kind and wants to make friends with us. Some relatives of hers are coming here almost directly; and she wrote that she hoped we would see them and be sociable together. Fancy our being sociable with a strange English family fresh from home! George has been in a state of nervous anxiety ever since, and every leaf that rustles he thinks is the approach of the sociable English family."

"Confound them!" exclaimed Redmond. "What do they want? You had better give them the cold shoulder at once, or you will be swamped by a cataract of tourist-people, and we shall never have any more good times together again unless"—moving a little nearer to her and looking up into her face persuasively—"you are beginning to get tired of all this—so look forward to a fresh shuffle of the cards—so a new friend, who as you see just now, is to be my successor?"

(To be Continued.)

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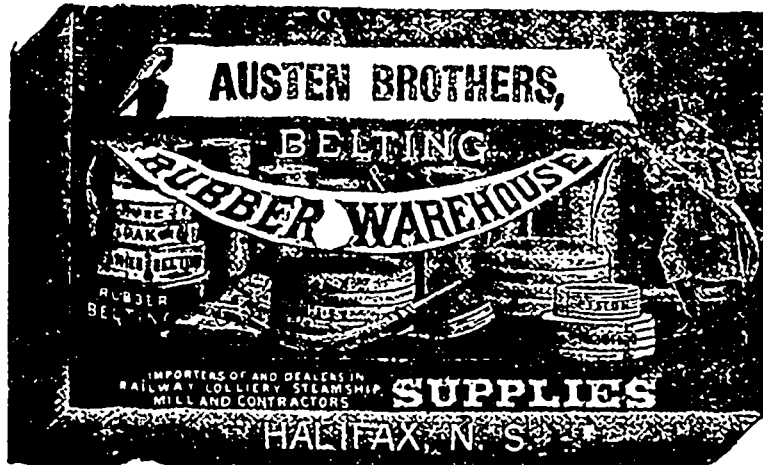
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MINING.

SUMMARY OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA IN 1890.

Product.	Quantity.	Value.
Metallic.		
Copper	6,454,913 lbs.	\$ 968,241
Gold	65,014 ozs.	1,166,227
Iron Ore	76,511 tons.	155,380
Iron, Pig (value \$331,688)	21,772 "	
Lead	113,600 lbs.	5,085
Nickel	1,336,627 "	1,002,470
Platinum	1,000 ozs.	4,500
Silver	400,687 "	420,662
Total Metallic		\$3,722,565
Non-Metallic.		
Arsenic	25 tons.	\$ 1,500
Asbestos	8,000 "	1,039,661
Baryta	1,842 "	7,543
*Bricks	208,587 thousands.	1,247,607
*Building Stone.....	360,001 cub. yds.	936,168
Cement	102,216 bbls.	92,405
Coal	3,117,661 tons.	6,396,910
Coke	56,450 "	166,298
Felspar	700 "	3,500
Fertilizers.....	1,203 "	31,889
Flagstones.....	17,865 sq. ft.	1,643
Glass		537,130
Granite	13,307 tons.	65,985
Graphite	175 "	5,200
Grindstones.....	4,884 "	42,340
Gypsum	226,806 "	196,597
*Lime.....	2,218,413 bush.	364,425
Limestone, for flux	19,824 tons.	17,913
Manganese Ore.....	1,328 "	32,550
Marble.....	780 "	10,776
Mica		68,074
Mineral Paints.....	325 tons.	5,500
Mineral Water	417,165 galls.	35,231
Moulding Sand.....	170 tons.	750
Petroleum	765,029 bbls.	902,734
Phosphate.....	31,753 tons.	361,045
*Pottery		190,242
Pyrites	49,227 tons.	123,068
Quartz.....	200 "	1,000
Roofing Cement.....	1,171 "	6,502
Salt.....	43,754 "	185,382
Sand and Gravel (exports).....	342,158 "	65,518
Sewer Pipes.....		348,000
Slate	6,368 tons.	100,250
Soapstone	917 "	1,239
Sulphuric Acid	11,118,779 lbs.	145,235
*Terra Cotta		50,000
*Tiles	10,451 thousands.	140,177
Whiting	500 bbls.	500
Total non-metallic		\$13,928,417
Total metallic.....		3,722,565
Estimated value of mineral products not returned, principally structural materials		1,349,018
Total		\$19,000,000

*Some returns yet to be received.

The 'Iron man' in the Foord pit is undergoing improvements. Reversing gear is being supplied by means of which it is thought the machine may be made serviceable.

Though mining operations may not be brisk at the Foord pit, the work of repairing is going on apace. The building of the high arch is progressing rapidly.

It is reported that the electric light will be introduced into the Foord pit.

Work was not rushing at the McGregor pit last week. Four days work sums up the total.

An engine which formerly did service at the McBean pit, Thorburn, is being put in position at the 'English' slope.

A branch of the N. S. I. of Mine Officials has been formed for Fictou with H. S. Poole, Esq., as Pres., and John G. Rutherford as Vice-Pres. A meeting was held on Saturday night last for the purpose of enrollment, etc. We wish the society success.

Roburite, the new explosive, said to be flameless when tamped, is being used in the slopes in the Cago pit coal. The only fault found with it is its small.—The Journal.

Moose River.—The yield of gold from the Touquoy mine for April was 72 ozs. 16 dwts.

A gentleman just returned from a trip through the Eastern Gold Districts reports that Wine Harbor is looking well. That at Salmon River the prospects are bright and results most gratifying.

At Mooselands Mr. Stenshorn continues prospecting for the Mooselands Mining Company, and that generally the outlook in the Eastern Districts is good.

MONTAGUE.—A very rich strike of gold has been made at the Annand Mine.

GOLD RIVER.—This district was looking up at the close of last season, and there is a rumor that something very good has been discovered there this spring. It may be that it is only the continuation of the work on the rich lead struck last fall.

KILLAO.—This mine is now managed by Mr. Anthony, who is doing considerable prospecting with a diamond drill.

GAY'S RIVER.—Mr. R. R. McLeod and Mr. John Harlow, supt. of the Coldstream Mining Company, are about resuming work at the Company's property at Coldstream, near Gay's River. There is now a fifty stamp mill on the property, the largest in the Province, and a very extensive surface plant. The initial tests of the conglomerate rocks were far from encouraging, but old mill men say that the plates were too new and the flow of water too great to save the gold.

We trust that the present operations will result more satisfactorily.

The Eastern Development Company (Coxheath mining) has elected these officers: Isaac P. Gragg, president; Albert A. Pope, vice-president; M. F. Dickinson, jr., auditor; W. E. Barrett and Marcus Beebe and Thomas Mair, secretary and treasurer. The annual report shows cash on hand \$31,946; bonded indebtedness, \$349,000. It has been decided to issue \$1,000,000 20-year 7 per cent. gold bonds, in order to fully provide for all contingencies. Of the bonds \$250,000 will be exchanged for the outstanding issue, \$350,000 will be used to provide for plant, and the remaining \$400,000 reserved for future uses.

GOLDENVILLE.—Two companies are prospecting here. One at Mitchell's Lake and the other south of the mines. The "Sutherland" and "Rockville" are shut down. There is very little doing in the mines. A few men are working on the "Sherbrooke & New York" areas.

MALAGA.—Three mills are running night and day. The Malaga Gold Mining Company have a good force at work, and are taking out nice looking quartz from the Rabbit and Red Leads. The mine is in "good shape," and pleasing results may be looked for.

The Boston Gold Mining Co., as usual, is getting nice quartz, and the mine is showing well. Recently another lead was opened, which is supposed to be an extension of the celebrated Rabbit lead, now showing so well on the Malaga Co's property.

The Parker & Douglas Mine is working two shifts, and the quartz is showing as well as usual. The air drills are taking down large quantities of ore, which, as depth is obtained, seems to improve in quality.

There is a report that the Minneapolis mill will be started up soon.

WHITEBURN.—The water has been pumped out of the Colo Lead on the Whiteburn Mining Co's property, and the work of milling will at once begin. Should results prove satisfactory the probability is that the condition of affairs will change very much for the better, so far as this mine is concerned. The mill is now being overhauled and will start up in a short time.

The Queens Co. mine is driving West on the North lead towards the old workings of Mr. McLeod. The new shaft east of the mill, on the same lead, is now in working order, and mining operations are actively being pushed on that end of the lead. "Good gold" is now showing in the quartz.—*Gold Hunter.*

Edward Bellamy in looking backward omitted to say that the peace and prosperity which in the year 2000 attended the nations were due to the perfect health of the people who had awakened to the fact that the Elixir of Life was found at last in K. D. C.

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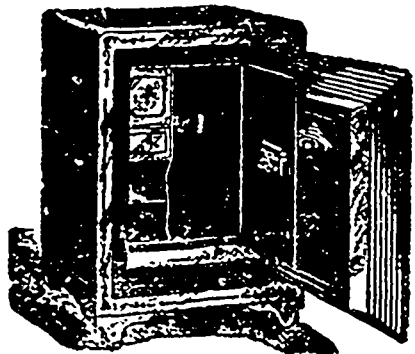
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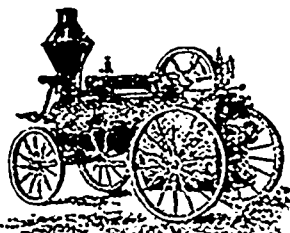
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MINING.

TITLES TO MINING PROPERTY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

By B. C. Wilson, Waverley, N. S.

(Continued.)

In such cases there can be no question of ownership, and aside from these, I fail to comprehend how the depositing of any ores (crushed or otherwise) by A. on B.'s ground gives B. any title or claim to them any more than would the placing of so much cordwood or hay thereon give B. a title to them. Nor can I understand how the Government can claim such sands—that is, give another mining lessee power over them—unless by some process of abandonment, or law yet to be enacted, they legally revert to the Crown. Nevertheless, it is well that these points be definitely settled before investments become involved and litigation follows.

I may further call your attention to another custom in the Mines Office, which to the ordinary layman seems like something which "no fellow can find out." I refer to the apparently unnecessary number of dates used on a mining lease, and to illustrate, quote the exact figures from an existing lease—

We read first, "This Indenture made this 2nd day of October, 1888;" and further on, "To have and to hold for 21 years from 28th August, 1888;" and on the back of the lease appears, "Registered 12th October, 1888."

Now here are three dates employed in conveying a property for twenty-one years. The most prominent one is the 12th October, 1888, but almost any one can understand that date of document and date of registry rarely correspond; but when lawyers get confused, as I know of an instance during the past week, it is not unreasonable that less educated persons should err. The main trouble lies in the two first dates, and there are no valid reasons why the date of Indenture should not correspond with the date of Application, as that was the time the engagement was entered into; and if the Government for their own convenience deferred making out the lease on that day, it was no fault of the lessee.

I am informed a law suit is now pending through this very misleading array of dates. It is a simple matter to so remedy it that none need err.

Another feature in the regulations at the Mines Office I may call your attention to, that is in the matter of the transfers and division of leases; for instance, A. owns a certain mining property held under mining lease in regular form. In the course of events he sells to B., and legally and correctly transfers the same in accordance with the regulations at the office, and hands over the lease to B. This the present mode of transfer, and is presumed to be legal and sufficient. B. takes his transfer and lease to the office, and on the record book an entry is made, "Transferred to B. this 5th day of September, 1890," and the original lease is handed back to B. That is all there is about it. B. looks at the lease and finds it is a lease to A., is in A.'s name, and not so much as an endorsement of transfer or anything to show that B. is the now owner of the property designated by such lease.

Now this may be all right and valid enough. But does B. consider it so? And presuming B. is acting for a syndicate or company, what will his associates say to him when he presents a lease showing that A. (not B.) is the recognized owner of the property? To satisfy themselves they would each have to take a trip, perhaps from England or the United States, to Halifax and pay 25 cents merely to read thus: "Transferred to B. this 5th day of September, 1890;" and even then does it not carry with it a feeling of insecurity? The only way to remedy it is to surrender and take out a new lease, paying \$2.00 per area therefor, merely to get the lease into B.'s name. Such a method of extracting money, if practiced by individuals, would be termed dishonest.

And still another case: presuming A. has a lease of 100 areas in one block and sells 50 of them to B., A. makes out a transfer of 50 areas to B., which is duly presented at the Mines Office and recorded as before, and there appears on the records: "Transferred 50 areas (numbered so-and-so) to B. this 5th day of September, 1890." That is all there is to that. B. gets nothing more from the office to show his ownership; he does not get the lease from A.; he does not get even an endorsement placed on A.'s lease to show that half of it belongs to B., but A. still holds the lease, to all appearance unencumbered, of the whole 100 areas, and B. cannot even surrender his 50 areas and get a new lease in his own name, even though willing to pay \$100 for it. But A. must do the surrendering, and then it appears that A. cannot surrender 50 areas for B., but he must surrender the whole 100 areas, and this involves another \$100 to enable A. to get a renewed title to what he may have only a month before paid his money for, and now have to pay it over again.

Such a procedure among individuals would be designated by the slang term of "snap game," but we are loyally bound to presume that our Government, like Caesar's wife, is entirely above suspicion; nevertheless, they take the money all the same, and the miner discovers that it is pay! pay!! pay!!! eternally, and yet the miner, while asserting that something should be done, does not individually or collectively make much effort to see that that desirable something is done.

Now, in reviewing the foregoing I may be reminded that this is taking a rather pessimistic view of the matter; in other words, "more frightened than hurt." Admitted that it is so, it is indisputable that the fears expressed, if not realities now, are liable to be so, and most assuredly will be as the mining interests develop and properties increase in value, and it does seem as if the public generally look upon the miner—or at least the mining interests—as fair game to be plucked whenever the opportunity offers, and while, as I before remarked, those who administer the government are, I believe, desirous of fostering the industry, yet it is apparent that a great system of oppression and annoyance has grown up with the administration

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of the Mines Department, for which no one department of the Government or any individual is directly responsible, unless it be the miners themselves, who by not offering suggestions to our legislators, or by not timely protesting against repressive or onerous legislation (or custom which has grown into power through use and precedent without legislation,) have practically sanctioned the existing system.

(To be continued.)

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

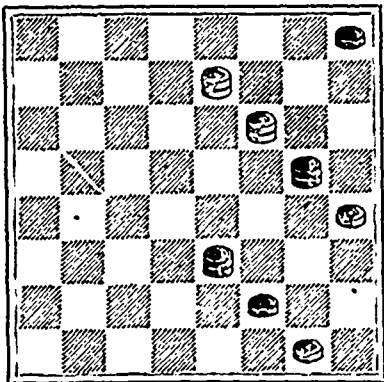
All communications to this department should be addressed *directly* to the Checker Editor, W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 218.—The position was :
Black men 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 20; white men 14, 17, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31; black to play and win.
18—23 31 24 13—31 20 11
27 11 9—18 24 20 31—27
20—27 22 15 7—16 b. wins.

PROBLEM 220.

From the *Acadian Recorder*.
Black men 4, 27, kings 16, 23.



White men 20, 32, kings 7, 11.
Black to play and win.

This is an easy one for beginners. The player who cannot solve it in one minute will be safe in concluding that he does not know much about checkers.

PROBLEM NO. 221.

By L. M. Stearns. The position is as follows :—black men 6, 19, Kings 20, 21; white man 14, kings 11, 18, 27; white to play and win. This is another easy one from the *Acadian Recorder*. We expect that it will take the boys two minutes to solve it.

GAME NO. 103—SOUTER.

Played between S. Granville and F. Hamilton.

11—15	14—18	18—25	a. 1—5
23 19	23 14	29 22	19 15
9—14	9—18	8—11	17—21
22 17	22 15	27 23	23 18
6—9	11—18	11—15	21—25
26 23	17 13	32 28	15 11
8—11	5—9	15—24	7—16
30 26	31 26	28 19	20 11
4—8	9—14	3—7	25—30
26 22	26 22	22 18	18 15
2—6	7—11	11—17	White,
24 20	22 15	21—14	Hamilton,
15—24	11—18	10—17	wins
28 19	25 22	18 14	

A Instead of 1—5 play as follows and draw :—

6—10	11—15	1—5	5—14
14 9	6 2	2 6	6 9
7—11	15—24	10—14	
9 6	23 18	18 9	drawn.

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CITY CHIMES.

The reception at the School for the Blind on Monday evening, on the occasion of the formal opening of the new wing, was largely attended. Between seven and eight hundred ladies and gentlemen responded to the invitation of the board of directors and officers of the school, and passed a pleasant three hours inspecting the building, and listening to a programme of music and short speeches by Mr. Silver, president of the board of managers, Lieut. Governor Daly, Hon. Mr. Fielding and Mr. Fraser, superintendent of the school. An efficient corps of young gentleman assistants was on hand to direct the guests and supply them with programmes of the evening's entertainment. After leaving the dressing rooms the guests proceeded to assembly hall, where they were announced, and shook hands with Mr. Silver and Mr. Fraser. From 8 o'clock to 8.45 the classes of the school were all carried on as in the school hours, under the charge of the several teachers. This to many of the guests was quite a new experience, and the fact that those deprived of sight could work so well, not only with the brain, but with the hands, was rather a surprise. After the class work was finished the guests gathered in assembly hall, where a musical programme was successfully carried out by the pupils and Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Reid. Following the music President W. C. Silver made an address suitable to the occasion, referring to the successful work of the school and the interest taken in it by the public. His Honor the Lieut. Governor then formally opened the building, and made a few enthusiastic remarks as to the successful efforts of the board of managers to make the institution first class in every respect. His Honor was to have presented a gold headed cane to Dr. Lindsay as a testimonial of esteem from the board of managers, officers and pupils of the school, but the doctor was unfortunately absent on professional business. Mr. Fielding, provincial secretary, then presented, on behalf of the board of managers, officers and pupils, a handsome marble clock to Mrs. Blair, the matron of the school. The superintendent then made a short address, after which the guests found their way to the supper room, where ices, sand wiches, cake, etc., were provided. The playing of the band of the school was particularly fine and drew forth many eulogistic remarks.

The long dry spell was broken on Wednesday by a welcome rain, which has quickened vegetation, and will do the country an immense deal of good. The dust was pretty bad outside the city, and even in it where the watering carts do not always do their duty. A warm rain is quite refreshing to be out in when one is suitably prepared for it, and does good to man and beast, as well as vegetable life.

May flowers have been very abundant and fine this spring, but they are almost done now. Numerous maying parties have been out and returned laden with the fragrant spoils of the woods. What a pity it is that the market people always find it convenient to bring nothing but blossoms, the leaves being, in their opinion, quite unnecessary. But it is useless to try and make them understand the fact that the pink and white beauty of the flowers is enhanced by the contrasting dark green; they still hold their own opinions and bring tightly tied up little bunches of blossoms, out of which even the perfume seems to have been squeezed.

Large audiences have been present at the academy of music every evening to witness the performances of the Redmund-Barry Company. "Life's Storm" and "Nan, the good for nothing" was the bill for the first three evenings of the week, and last night "Herminie" was produced. The latter will be repeated this evening and to-morrow evening. The company is an excellent one, and deserves the patronage of the public.

The Public Gardens are beginning to look pretty again as the flowers that bloom in the spring come out. Our Public Gardens are a joy, not forever, but every summer, and every time we visit them we take a fresh pride in their beauty.

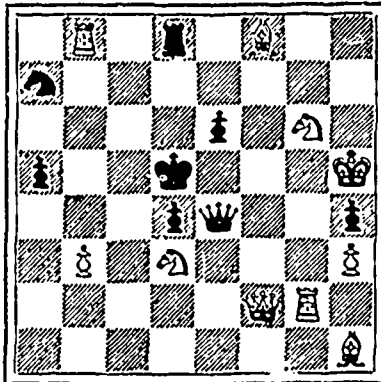
Arbor day was celebrated in the Halifax schools on Tuesday with suitable ceremonies. At the Halifax Academy music illustrative of the beauty and usefulness of trees was sung and an address was made by Principal MacKay. Trees were planted in honor of Lieut. Governor Daly, Supervisor McKay, Secretary Wilson, and Principal MacKay. The latter made some very pertinent remarks about kindness to animals, and spoke particularly to the young ladies on the subject of wearing birds plumage on their hats, with the result that many of our most beautiful and useful birds are becoming very scarce. Some of the young ladies agreed in denouncing the fashion, but a good many of them have still their own opinion on the subject, and see no harm in making their hats "stylish" even if not attractive, with the smashed birds that have been in vogue for some time. Fortunately the spring time has brought a change, and flowers are the only wear now, but the poor little birds will in all probability be called upon to supply the insatiable demands of fashion again next winter. This is a matter on which young ladies will not be reasoned with. The fashion is so and so, and they will follow it no matter what happens.

Bicycling is quite extensively used as a means of securing pleasure and exercise by ladies in the United States and to some extent in Canada. It is by no means unseemly and is said to be a most healthful exercise for ladies. When will our Halifax ladies take it up?

Moths are pests and everyone who owns valuable furs knows it. In spite of this fact it is said that in England the fashion of wearing furs will prevail all summer. Shoulder capes are more becoming, easier to throw off or on, and less damaging to the freshness of light gowns than jackets are. It may be that moths will not be so troublesome when the object of their attacks are in constant use.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 65.
By B. W. LaMotho.
From Jamaica Gleaner.
WHITE 10 pieces.



BLACK 8 pieces.
Mate in two moves.

GAME NO. 66.

Game played Jan. 9th, 1891, at Montreal in the Canadian Chess Association Tourney between Mr. A. T. Davison, of Toronto, and Mr. J. P. Cooke, of Montreal.

HAMPE ALLGAIER.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------|----------------|
| J. P. Cooke. | A. T. Davison. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to QB3 | B to QKt5 |
| 3 P to KB4 | B takes Kt |
| 4 Kt's P takes B | P to Q3 |
| 5 Kt to B3 | P takes P |
| 6 P to Q4 | Kt to KB3 |
| 7 B to Q3 | Kt to R4 a |
| 8 Castles | P to KKt4 |
| 9 Kt to Q2 b | Kt to Kt2 |
| 10 P to KR4 | P to K3 |
| 11 P to Q5 | P to R3 |
| 12 P to B4 | Kt to Q2 |
| 13 B to Kt2 | P to KB3 |
| 14 B to K2 c | Kt to K4 |
| 15 P to R4 | P to KR4 |
| 16 Kt to Kt3 | Q to K2 |
| 17 P to R5 | B to Q2 |
| 18 B to Q4 | P to QB4 |
| 19 B to QB3 d | B to Kt5 |
| 20 Kt to B1 e | Kt takes BP |
| 21 Q to Q3 | B takes B |
| 22 Q takes B | Kt to K6 |
| 23 B takes BP f | Q takes B |
| 24 Q takes Kt | Q takes R g |
| 25 Q to QKt3 | Q to Q5 ch |
| 26 K to R1 | Castles 2 R |
| 27 P takes P | Q takes KP |
| 28 Q to R3 ch | K to Kt1 |
| 29 Kt to Q3 | KR to KB1 |
| 30 R to K1 | Q takes QP |
| 31 R to K7 | R to B2 |
| 32 White resigns. | |

NOTES.

- a Black has now acquired this early in the game not only a Pawn, but also a strong and safe position.
- b Bad, Kt to R4 would have been better. Then as Black would play Kt to Kt2 as a reply, White could play Kt to B5, and whether Black take Kt off or not, White would have a much better position.
- c White struggles well to make his pieces available.
- d P takes P in passing is better. This retrograde move of the Bishop places Black in almost complete command of the board with White's pieces hopelessly shut out from the game.
- e This move loses a Pawn, but White has no good move.
- f The worst move on the board, as it loses a piece.
- g White overlooked this move.—*The Week.*

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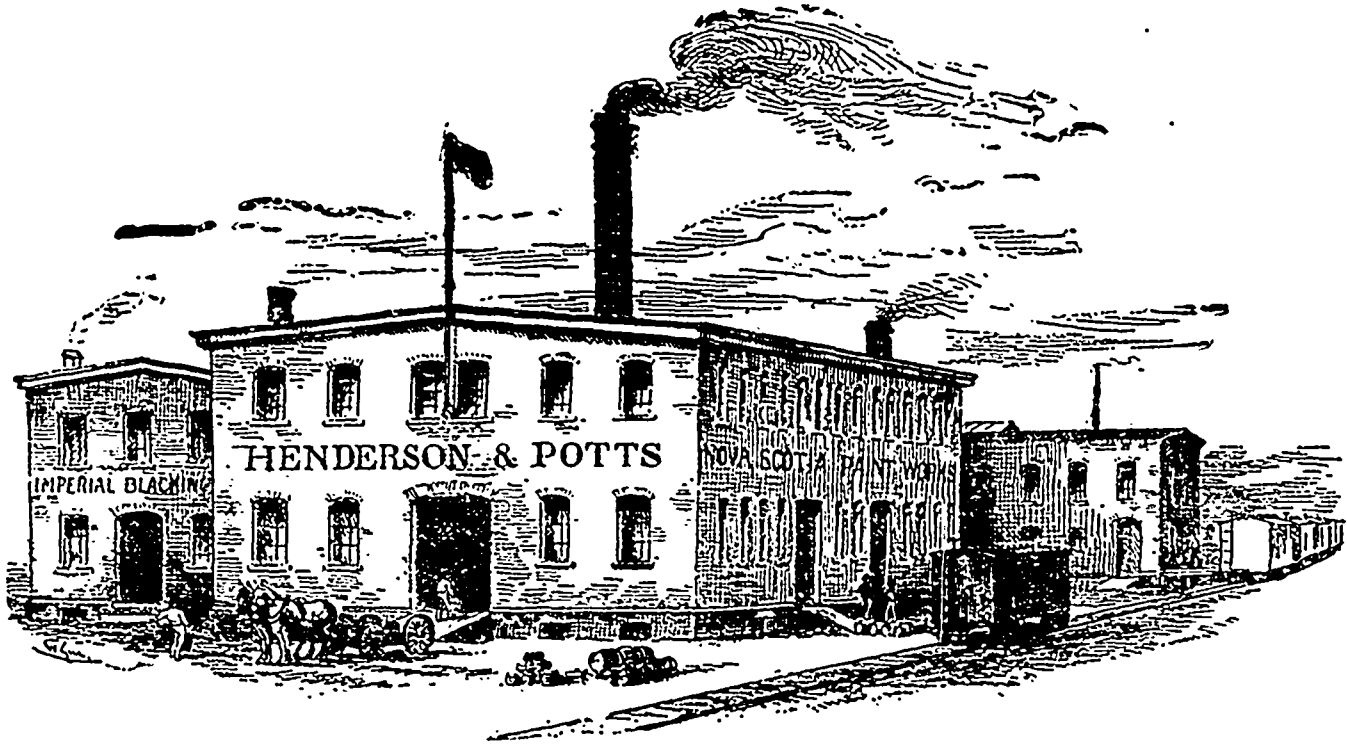
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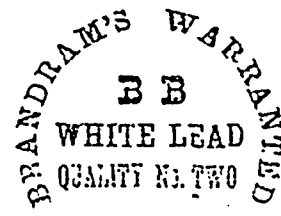
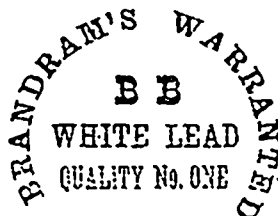
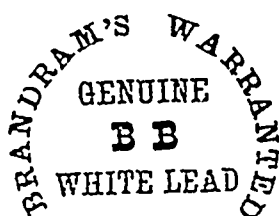
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